THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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To the S... A...

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

LORD DUFFERIN, Governor General of Canada, received an unusual honor on the eve of his retirement from that exalted office: A joint address from the municipalities of Ontario was presented to His Excellency. As His Lordship said in his reply, "that a whole province as large, as important, as flourishing as many a European kingdom should erect into an Embassy the mayors of its cities, the delegates of its urban and rural municipalities, and despatch them on a journey of several hundred miles, to convey to a humble individual like myself an expression of the personal goodwill of the constituencies they represent, is a circumstance unparalleled in the history of Canada or of any other colony." And Lord Dufferin richly earned this honor. Perhaps he will be the next Governor-General of India.

LORD DUFFERIN'S reply to the above address was a model of State oratory. His Lordship made a most graceful allusion to his successor, Lord Lorne. He said:

It has been my good fortune to be connected all my life long with his family by ties of the closest personal friendship. Himself I have known, I may say, almost from his boyhood, and a more conscientious, high-minded, or better qualified Viceroy could not have been selected. (Great applause.) Brought up under exceptionally fortunate conditions, it is needless to say he has profited to the utmost by the advantages placed within his reach, many of which will have fitted him in an especial degree to his present post. His public school and college education, his experience of the House of Commons, his large personal acquaintance with the representatives of all that is most distinguished in the intellectual world of the United States, his literary and artistic tastes, his foreign travel, will all combine to render him intelligently sympathetic with every phase and aspect of your national life. (Great applause.) Above all, he comes of a good Whig stock—that is to say, of a family whose prominence in history is founded upon the sacrifices they have made in the cause of constitutional liberty (Cheers.) When a couple of a man's ancestors have perished on the scaffold as martyrs to the cause of political and religious freedom, one may be sure there is little likelihood of their descendant seeking to encroach, when acting as the representative of the Crown, upon the privileges of Parliament or the independence of the people. (Loud Cheers.)

HIS LORDSHIP was equally happy in alluding to the Princess Louise. He remarked:

As for your future Princess, it would not become me to enlarge upon her merits. She will soon be among you, taking all hearts by storm by the grace, the suavity, the sweet simplicity of her manners, life, and conversation. (Applause.) Gentlemen, if ever there was a lady who in her earliest youth had formed a high ideal of what a noble life should be,—if ever there was a human being who tried to make the most of the opportunities within her reach, and to create for herself, in spite of every possible trammel and impediment, a useful career and occasions of benefiting her fellow-creatures, it is the Princess Louise, whose unpretending exertions in a hundred different directions to be of service to her country and generation have already won for her an extraordinary amount of popularity at home. (Applause.) When to this you add an artistic genius of the highest order, and innumerable other personal gifts and accomplishments, combined with manners and an address so gentle, so unpretending, as to put every one who comes within reach of her influence at perfect ease, you cannot fail to understand that England is not merely sending you a Royal Princess of majestic lineage, but a good and noble woman in whom the humblest settler or mechanic in Canada will find an intelligent and sympathetic friend (Cheers.)

LORD DUFFERIN struck in a most genial vein for the Irish as a governing race. He said:

Lord Lorne has, as I have said, a multitude of merits, but even spots will be discovered on the sun, and, unfortunately, an irreparable and, as I may call it, a congenital defect attaches to this appointment. Lord Lorne is not an Irishman! (Great laughter.) It is not his fault—he did the best he could for himself. (Renewed laughter.) He came as near the right thing as possible by being born a Celtic Highlander. (Continued laughter.) There is no doubt the world is best administered by Irishmen. (Hear, hear.) Things never went better with us either at home or abroad than when Lord Palmerston ruled Great Britain (cheers), Lord Mayo governed India (cheers), Lord Monck directed the destinies of Canada (cheers), and the Robinsons, the Kennedys, the Laffans, the Callaghans, the Gores, the Hennessys, administered the affairs of our Australian colonies and West Indian possessions. (Applause.) Have not even the French at last made the same discovery in the person of Marshal MacMahon? (Laughter and applause.) But, still, we must be generous, and it is right Scotchmen should have a turn. (Laughter.) After all, Scotland only got her name because she was conquered by the Irish (great laughter), and if the real truth were known it is probable the House of Inverary owes most of its glory to its Irish origin. (Applause.) Nay, I will go a step further—I would even let the poor Englishman take an occasional turn at the helm (great laughter), if for no better reason than to make him aware how much better we manage the business. (Renewed laughter.) But you have not come to that yet, and though you have been a little spoiled by having been given three Irish Governor-Generals in succession I am sure that you will find your new Viceroy's personal and acquired qualifications will more than counterbalance his ethnological disadvantages.

In India the Scotch have had the palm.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the reply of the Czar of Russia to the Sultan's complaint about Bulgarian atrocities upon Mussulmans:

"Your Majesty's telegram has made a painful impression upon me. I trust that the reports made to your Majesty respecting the sufferings of the Mussulman population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have been exaggerated. Your Majesty is right in expressing the hope that I shall not tolerate such a state of affairs. I am assured that the Commander-in-Chief of my army, as well as the Russian Commissioner in Bulgaria, will severely punish any act of injustice that may be committed against the inhabitants whom they have been charged to protect."

AN ENVOY from the Amir of Afghanistan to the Sultan has arrived at Constantinople.

AT A CONGRESS of German naturalists, held on the 11th ultimo, the chairman delivered an address on the "relations of Darwinism with social democracy." He said that owing to the active propagation of the principles of Socialism the doctrine of Darwinism, if sufficiently developed, would manifest many undesirable features. The speaker first analyzed the real merits of Social Democracy, in so far as it influenced the real historical development of society at large. He went on:

The study of the relations of animal economy taught us, that Socialistic organizations were the more perfect the more mechanical and involuntary they were, whereas Socialistic efforts, if manifested in the higher orders of animal life, evinced a tendency to terminate in individual efforts. The speaker dwelt upon this fact only to demonstrate the gradual progress shown in the development of society, and because the advocates of Socialism pretend to find a connecting link between these facts and their doctrines. So far, he added, it was said, might Marx be looked upon as a continuation and completion of Darwin. Social Democracy is unwearied in its efforts to demonstrate the importance of its organic laws and the necessity of a practical illustration of their working. Even revolutions, which were the outcome of Social Democracy, were under the influence of a leading idea and its manifestation was the more imminent the more the human family became conscious of the influence of this leading principle. But it was a mistake, a misconception, to suppose that Darwinism gave rise to similar beliefs; that might easily be proved by a careful examination of the principles of the "doctrine of selection." Darwinism insisted upon the very contrary to necessary development, and, even from that standpoint, had nothing in common with Socialism or its teachings. The assertion that all men were orginally of the same type or predisposition, and that the diversities now met with were due to an abnormal and unnatural condition of society, a state of affairs which could only be overcome by a revolution which would restore the original condition of the human race, was also in direct conflict with the teachings of Darwinism. Moreover, Darwinism taught that such an uniformity was a matter of impossibility, it ought really to be called the scientific explanation of inequality, an opinion which was also shared by a wing of the Socialistic party. The speaker, in continuation, expressed his belief that the Social Democratic party as often as they referred to Darwinism in support of their doctrines failed to appreciate its true bearings, and when they did understand it did not know how to apply it.

We live and learn.

TUESDAY 15TH OCTOBER.

IN AUSTRALIA the practice was to pay the wages of labourers in goods. Various efforts have been made to check the system, but at length the Government has taken a decided step which will be hailed as a great boon by the labourers on large contracts. A clause is now inserted in all Government contracts providing that all the employes shall be paid their wages in full, in cash, at least once a month, and prohibiting any system of payment by goods or provisions, &c.

WAGES in New South Wales.—Cooks in private houses, 35*l* to 65*l* per annum; cooks in hotels 52*l*. to 65. ditto; laundresses, 32*l*. to 45*l*. ditto; house and parlour maids, 26*l*. to 35*l*. ditto; general servants, 26*l*. to 45*l*. ditto; nursemaids, 26*l*. to 35*l*; grooms and coachmen, 45*l*. to 65*l*.; gardeners 52*l*. to 65*l*. So living must be very dear in New South Wales.

A BETTER proof of the importance of the newly developed industry of ostrich-farming could hardly be given than the brief announcement made recently in the South African press that at a public sale of ostriches at Middleburg twenty pairs of breeding ostriches realised an average of nearly 200*l*. per pair. The lowest price given for a single couple was 130*l*., and as much as 285*l*. was paid for one pair of birds. The following figures will show the rapid increase in this trade. In 1860 the quantity of ostrich-feathers exported from the Cape of Good Hope was 2,297 lbs., valued at 19,261*l*. Ten years later the quantity had increased more than twelve-fold and the value five-fold. In 1873 the quantity was 31,581 lbs. and the value 159,679*l*., while last year the value had increased to 393,406*l*.

THE COLONIES AND INDIA, a weekly newspaper published in London, has a biographical sketch of Sir Andrew Clarke. He was born in 1824, the eldest son of the late Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, who died in 1846 in Western Australia, of which he was then the Governor. In 1873 he obtained his commission in the Royal Engineers after an examination at which he obtained the highest place. After a few years' service he was selected by the late Sir William Dennison, the Governor of Tasmania, as his private secretary, and had thus the advantage of an excellent training under a man who was at once a consummate engineer and an able administrator. Here he remained until he was appointed in 1853 to the office of Surveyor-General and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands in Victoria. Upon the establishment of the New Constitution in 1858 Captain Clarke was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Emerald Hill, and joined the Cabinet of Mr. Haines. This Ministry did not long continue, and before any great length of time Captain Clarke returned to England to discharge his military duties. Here his advance was rapid. In 1862 he was commissioned by the Government to report to them on the garrisons of the Gold Coast. In 1864 he was appointed Director of Public Works to the Admiralty. In this capacity some important and anxious tasks were entrusted to him, which he performed with marked ability. The chief of these were the construction of a dock at Bermuda, a triumph of skill; the fortifications of Portsmouth, at an expenditure of between two and three millions. The dock at Malta, and the extension of those at Chatham, are also the result of his labours. In recognition of these services he was in 1869 made a Companion of the Bath. The character which he had thus obtained for administrative talent led to his appointment as Governor of the Straits Settlement in 1873, when also he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE PIONEER tells us of an attack recently made upon the Bishop of Calcutta by dacoits in Gwalior. The Bishop and Chaplain were using temporarily the camel cart, and the dacoits supposing that Europeans would not be riding in such a conveyance attacked them, but hearing the voice of a European they fled in fear. This little incident illustrates the vast difference between the European and the native in regard to immunity from annoyance and even personal danger.

ELECTRIC LIGHT was lately tested in a large carpet mill in Philadelphia. It consists of a Brush dynamo-electric machine of 12,000 candlepower, arranged to give four separate currents, each running an electric lamp of 3,000 candle-power. Two of the lamps were placed on the third floor, and two on the fourth floor of the immense building, and when the engine was started up the machine started at the same time, and without the slightest manual interference the lamps flashed out their light in all its magnificence. The effect was most brilliant. The rooms were flooded with a pure white light, like the light of the sun, and it streamed out at all the windows, illuminating houses and streets for a long distance in every direction. The total cost of the whole light from the four lamps, including the items of the consumption of carbon in the lamps, interest on the investment, and wear and tear, would not exceed thirty cents an hour. The light produced was photometrically equal to eight hundred gas burners, burning five feet of gas per hour each. This amount of gas would cost eight dollars per hour.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE hears that the Russians have offered a crore of Bokhara tilas (a tilas is equal to about twelve shillings sterling) to be allowed a footing in Herat and Taktapul, a small city and fort between Balkh and Tash Kurgan, and that they have advanced 25 lacs of the same coin for purchase of grain for their own army.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.

A DISCOVERY is alleged to have been made by Mr. Gresham, a practical mechanician, of New York, of a method by which a ship may be photographed on the high seas, distant from 100 to 5,000 miles—the photograph giving the name, the latitude and

longtitude, and the destination, taken from chalk-marks on her deck.

A TELEGRAM to the *Morning Post* says that a hundred students suspected of Nihilism have been arrested and expelled from the universities of St. Petersburg and Kieff.

DR. BELLEW gives an account of the Afghan army. It consists, he says, of a standing army and a militia. "The former comprises some seventeen or eighteen regiments of infantry, dressed, drilled and equipped in imitation—a sorry one though it be—of the British army, whose cast-off and condemned clothing they buy up on the frontier stations of India and adopt as their uniform. . . . Besides these there are three or four regiments of light dragoons got up after the same model, and also a force of artillery with perhaps a total of one hundred pieces of cannon, chiefly of brass and home-made. The Afghans have, however, a few iron guns, but they are very old and rusty, and probably as dangerous to themselves as to their enemies."

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE says that all the troops for Quetta from the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, are to run on by the Indus Valley Railway to Khanpore, in the Bhawulpore State, about 30 miles below Multan. Thence they will proceed some fifteen miles to Chachur, on the Banks of the Indus, where a pontoon bridge or steam ferry will be established. This route is said to be about eight marches shorter than that *via* Multan and Derah Ismail Khan.

UNDER the title of *Annales de l'Extreme-Orient*, a monthly illustrated review has been started in Paris, the object of which is to keep the Western world informed of the literary, artistic, and scientific (especially geographical) progress of Southern Asia, the Malay Archipelago, and Australia. From the first number it would appear that the Dutch Indies are to receive the lion's share of attention in the new periodical. The editor is Count Meyners d'Estrey, a well-known geographical writer connected with the Indian Press. Separate maps are to form a special feature of the review, the first issue being a reproduction of Von Rosenberg's map of the great bay of Geelvinck. Dutch Oriental literature is so much of a closed book to English and French readers that a publication of this kind in French will, if properly conducted, supply a real want.

THE STATESMAN has the following:

On perusing the last N. W. P. *Quarterly Civil List*, we were somewhat surprised to find that although Mr. MacMinn is the senior Joint Magistrate of the Agra district, yet Mr. Aikman, some years his junior, is officiating as Magistrate and Collector. We ask our readers specially to note this fact, because in his celebrated famine apology to the Government of India, Sir George Couper took credit to himself for the leniency which he has shown to Mr. MacMinn, when that gentleman, from motives of humanity, ventured at Ferozabad to exceed his official instructions. "I might have punished Mr. MacMinn," were, we believe, his very words. The obvious inference was, not only that he had not done so, but that he had no intention of doing so. It is now plain that nothing was further from Sir George Couper's thoughts than to allow Mr. MacMinn to escape.

Smooth waters run deep.

A TRANSFER of 13½ lakhs more from the 5½ per cent. loan to transfer loan of 1879 is reported in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*. The total transfers now known are nearly 7¾ crores leaving only 210 lakhs outstanding to be covered by tenders on next Monday the 21st.

THURSDAY 17TH OCTOBER.

A CORRESPONDENT observes that great inconvenience is experienced by Munsiffs located in out-of-the-way places in the interior in obtaining articles of stationery, and suggests that instead of allowing them a stationery allowance of Rs. 12 per month, they may be furnished with stationery from the Judge's office, which might draw their supplies for the whole district from the Stationery Office.

A CORRESPONDENT at the North Eastern Frontier writes that Kutcha Nagas and other hill-tribes destroy their new-born infants if brought forth at the time of field-work or during harvest time. He writes:

The Kutcha Nagas kill all their new-born infants for the sake of what I may be allowed to call "To make their two ends meet"; for it could not be accounted for by other reasons as to the origin of the evil. They commit the crime (crime it is) during the harvest season of the year not through any of their prejudices but for want of labour for their field-work, in other words, they do this for the sake of convenience. No compunctious visitings of conscience do they feel for such acts, for they say, their wives are to do many tough and rough jobs in the field during the harvest season, if, for the sake of the children, they be confined at home where they will get labour for the work and how will they grow crops? and if they do not gather in during the harvest season they will surely die for want of food. It is far better that infants should be killed born out of season than any obstruction should be offered in getting their women's labour so absolutely needed during the harvest time. If the parents die of hunger who will take care of the infants? These Nagas are generally very mild and peaceful. The most strange fact is that the very parents who commit such cruel acts during the harvest dearly love their infants born after their crops were gathered. Can philosophers conceive the trick of this strange inconsistence of human feelings? I am told that some evil practice also exists among the Rengmah Nagas.

A SANTIPORE correspondent furnishes us with the following items of local news:

An anniversary meeting in commemoration of the foundation of the Santipore Reading Room was lately held in the house of Baboo Kalliprosano Paramanik in which there was a large gathering of the *elite* of the Santipore community.

The meeting having been converted into a general public meeting it was there proposed to establish a political association and make it a branch of the Calcutta British India Association.

The member further resolved to petition for the removal of the Native Doctor with whom they were not satisfied.

The criminal prosecution instituted by the local police against the Santipore correspondent of the *Shomeprokash* and which was protracted for three months has been dismissed, but the prosecution has entailed upon the poor correspondent heavy pecuniary loss. Application was made to the Deputy Magistrate for prosecuting the PoliceOfficer or officers concerned but it was rejected. The correspondent has referred the case to the Sessions Judge.

WE ARE authorized to announce that the Government has passed a resolution not to accept terms for the residue of the transfer loan of 1879 at any rate below par. The outstanding is now believed to be only about two crores of rupees, and it will be remembered that tenders for this amount will be opened at noon on Monday the 21st instant.

WE ARE authorized to say that so far as is now known notes and stock of the 5½ per cent loan in 1859-60 for rupees 7,86,73,400 in all have been exchanged for notes and stock of the trasfer loan of1879. This leaves only Rs. 19,778 300 of the 5½ per cent loan outstanding. But in terms of the eleventh clause of the notification No. 2005 dated 12th August 1878 Tenders will be received by Comptroller General till noon of Monday next, the 21st instant for Rs. 21,326,600. We have stated above that no tender at any rate below par will be accepted.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has ruled (after consulting the military authorities in England regarding a case that came before them) that the service of soldiers with the Public Works Department of India should be considered as qualifying for the medal and gratuity for long service and good conduct.

WE ARE INFORMED that Nawab Gholam Hossein has arrived safely from Kabul within our frontier.

THE MORTUARY RETURNS for the town of Calcutta being in arrear for four weeks we received the returns of two weeks one after another in the course of this week. The return for the week ending 28th September last gives the total number of deaths at 258, and that for the week ending 5th October at 275. In both weeks the mortality from fever was abnormally high, though usual in this season, being 118 and 110 respectively. The deaths from other causes during the two weeks were 66 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 27 from cholera, 47 from tetanus, 18 from asthma and the rest from other causes. Eight persons died from old age and 16 children were still-born. The total mortality among the non-Asiatics and the mixed races was 24 and all from various causes.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS protests against costly funerals of Christians—that "vain-glorious, stupid parade of woe." "People," says our contemporary, "are even more foolish and wasteful about funerals than they are about marriage festivities. In both events, at least two-thirds of the money disbursed is usually sheer waste, if not worse." The *shrad* of the Hindu is also a costly "parade of woe," but there is this difference that in the Christian funeral the money is absolutely wasted, whereas at the Hindu shrad it is spent upon the feeding of the poor and the distribution of presents to pious and learned Brahmins.

FRIDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

WE ARE SORRY to notice the death of Mr. Ram chundra Udas, a judge of the Sudder Court of Indore. According to the *Indu Prokash* he was for sometime connected with the *Native Opinion* of Bombay, and afterwards as Secretary of the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha rendered it very important services, being in fact one of its foremost supporters in the earlier career of the Sabha. He was introduced into the Indore State by Sir Madhava Rao.

THE PIONEER reports the murder of Mir Nizam Ully, Jagheerdar, Ajmere, one of the most loyal and respected of the Mahomedan community, an Honorary Magistrate, and a man held in great esteem by the Mussulmans of the city and also by Europeans. A Rajpoot suddenly appeared before him, who was in the court-yard of his house, surrounded by several of his trusty followers, and quick as thought, with one blow nearly severed the unfortunate man's head from his body. The cause of the murder is supposed to be an old agrarian feud, justifying the Persian proverb that all crimes, all quarrels, all wars arise from three causes, *zun zur zumeen*—woman, gold, land.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE contains an interesting article on the Calcutta University written it is supposed by a Professor of the Presidency College. The writer thus dwells on the cultivation of English literature by Bengalis:

It must indeed be admitted that few of our students attain a perfect command of English during their University career. They gain some acquaintance with the history of the language and are familiar with the masterpieces of English literature; but they cannot write English with perfect ease. This defect, however, is often remedied in after-life. When released from the necessity of passing examinations in a variety of subjects, they read in a more leisurely and liberal way, and turn their attention more to contemporary literature. It cannot be denied that a good many Bengalis write English with considerable fluency and accuracy. It would be difficult to discover the nationality of Dr Rajendra Lala Mittra or Babu Kristo Dass Pal, or Dr Mohendra Lal Sircar from their English style. Educated Bengalis correspond with one another in English, and even introduce a great many English words into their conversations with one another in their mother-tongue, if they are discussing a literary, or scientific, or political question. It is however, a mistake to suppose that the study of English killing Bengali literature. The direct opposite of this view is nearer the truth. The fact is, the study of English literature has operated as a stimulus to the production of Bengali works. Many Bengali plays and novels dealing with Indian scenes and stories, have been written in imitation of English models. I might instance the works of Bankim Chunder Chatterji and Michael Madhusudan Dutt. The influence of English literature on Bengali may be fairly compared to the influence of the revival of Greek learning on the modern languages of Europe.

The whole article is conceived in a generous spirit.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, how is it that of all other districts of his division Jessore absorbs the attention of Mr. Garrett, Inspector of Schools. The result is, he says, that work in other districts is neglected. We refer him to Mr. Croft.

ACCORDING to the weather and crop reports published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* the prospects are good. In all the divisions the rain has been sufficient for the crops. The damage done by floods has been partial in some localities. In some districts only more rain is wanted. On the whole if we have no gale or other visitations the crops of this year will be abundant. But the unusual heat of the last few days has alarmed us as if a terrific outburst is at hand.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the affection of Colonel Colley's eyesight, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Under-Secretary in the Home Department, is assisting temporarily in the work of the Private Secretary's office. Mr. Buckland's training as Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple will stand him in good stead at this time.

SATURDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

THE HINDU of Madras has the following:

We are indebted to a correspondent of the Salem Patriot for the following melancholy tale. A Brahmin boy, Sreenivasachary by name, was converted by the Missionaries of the London Mission att Salem and generously forsaken by them. The boy went to his relation but as usual was disowned. In despair he ran for shelter to the Bramo Samaj Branch at Pursuvakum. We hear the boy is now wandering through the streets and excites much compassion on account of his tender age and handsome appearance. Alas! that the conscientious Missionaries should have no scruples to take into their pious fold a boy of tender years who does not know how to read and write, nay even to speak properly and who is quite innocent of his own religion and of that which he has adopted and who besides has left behind him an infant wife to mourn for his civil death in eternal widowhood!!

Comments on the above are superfluous.

MR. AO, one of the Secretaries attached to the Chinese Legation, London, it is said, is engaged in translating Shakespear into Chinese!

MR. MAXWELL, a member of the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co., being disqualified to hold the office of Sheriff in consequence of the failure of that firm, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, a distinguished Marhatta citizen of Bombay, has been appointed to the shrievalty of that city, for the rest of the current year.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following:

There is, we must believe, some substratum of truth in the rumours of desultory fighting in the Pass that we have published during the week. The Ameer had evidently pushed forward his troops to punish the Afridis for permitting our Mission to enter the Pass he had hurried them up to our frontier and we are inclined to believe that General Ross and the Peshawur garrison ventured on some sort of defence of the Afridis, and after "reconnoitering," Ali Musjid and finding it too strong, fell back again and are now sending far and wide for reinforcements.

Is this true? Then our troops have already received a rebuff from the Affghans. We do hope that individual officers will not be allowed to play pranks at their own sweet will, which after all seriously compromise the Government.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE says that the counsels of the Commander-in-Chief are being attended to, and instead of the mere demonstration, the military promenade, anticipated by theorists, the reality of a great war is recognized, and is to be

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faced in earnest. The line of the Kurrum Valley is for the present abandoned, and the change of direction has shifted the scene of action to the Khyber. Towards Peshawur is steadily flowing a stream of reinforcements, and within the next week or two, there will be an army of some 35,000 men, on or about the direct road to Cabul.

ON THE OTHER hand the Amir is also pushing on his preparations. According to native gossip Yakoob Khan, the Amir's son, has been released from captivity in the Bala Hissar, and together with General Daud Shah, Commander-in-Chief of the Affghan Army, and General Gholam Hyder Khan, four cavalry, ten infantry regiments, and six batteries of artillery, has arrived in the Khyber pass. Sirdar Wali Mahomed Khan, it is stated, has been appointed to command in the Kurrum Valley. This man is a half-brother of the Amir's, but not a personage of much standing.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following telegram :

"Report says that Yakoob Khan was released and sent to the Khyber Pass with a thousand men : another Wuzeer was also sent with a thousand. On the road they had an altercation, and Yakoob Khan stabbed the Wuzeer : the former was seized and sent back as a prisoner, and the Ameer declares, if the Wuzeer dies, Yakoob Khan shall be executed."

THE PIONEER has the following :

"The Government of India has directed the Government N. W. P., to make a local inquiry into certain allegations concerning the administration of the late famine in Budaon contained in a series of replies to the questions of the Famine Commission by Mr. T. R. Wyer, Assistant Collector of Budaon. Mr. Wyer has attacked the system of relief administration generally as failing to save life, and has also somewhat stringently criticised the whiping circular, the rigorous exaction of the land revenue, and the conduct of the relief works by the P. W. D. Mr. Edwards, Commissioner of the Rohilkund Division, has been directed to proceed at once to Budaon to enquire into the charges on the spot."

It is a farce to charge the local Government with this enquiry. Why has not the Famine Commission been entrusted with it ?

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* lets in a little light upon the social life of the denizens of that hill station :

"The season is closing, and the air is crammed full of nasty rumours of immorality in high places. Scandal with hundred tongues is at work, and there is a grin on every one's face as the disclosures are made from one to the other of how those who consider themselves 'officers and gentlemen' have been conducting themselves during the season now about to close. There is an application for divorce to be heard in the *High Court to-morrow*, and the application will be granted, as the guilt of the parties was too palpable, and there will be no defence entered. There is another case where the insolent conduct of an 'officer and a gentleman' brought down the dire vengeance of the husband upon the delinquent. Other cases are talked about and canvassed at every table with the greater or less exaggeration, but all ending in the observation that such things were unknown in the times of former Governors-General.

ONCE MORE that humble, amiable, loyal but disappointed man, Baijnath Chowdry, Beerpore, in the district of Ghazipore, is at us. He rendered some loyal services to Government during the Sepoy Mutiny, but as no reward has been given to him, he again importunes us to bring his claims to the notice of Government. Over and over has he applied to Government but in vain. The man seems to think that he has been doomed to the cold shade of neglect, because he has no influential patron to back him. Can't employment for men of tried loyalty like him be found in connection with the Affghan expedition ? This man will be quite content, if he gets a suitable post in recognition of his loyal services.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1877-78. 2. Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1877-78. 3. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1877-78. 4. The Calcutta Review, No. 134, October 1878. 5. Prospectus of the Calcutta Review for 1879 with a Historical Sketch and contents of Nos. CI. to CXXXIV. 6. Lord Macaulay and High Education in India being an address delivered at the Thirty-fifth Hare Anniversary. 7. A Short Account of the Formation of the District Charitable Society in the year 1830 and of the vested funds under its control. 8. Ayurveda-Vijnana or Hindoo System of Medicine compiled and translated from Sanskrit treaties on Medcine, Surgery, Chemistry &c. By Kaviraj Binod Lal Sen. Vol. I. 9. Bharut-Vishaja Tutwa or a Treatise on Medicine. By Ombica Churn Rukshit. 10. Chikitsaka or a Pocket-Book of Diseases and Remedies. By Sreesh Chunder Roy V.L.C.N.D. 11. Punchayat Karjya Bidhi or direction and instructions to Punchayats. By Burroda Dass Bose, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Narrail. 12. The Bengal Magazine for October, 1878. 13. Messrs. A. J. Parker's monthly Illustrated Price List of Types, Press &c., for October 1878. 14. Report on the North West Police for 1877.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 12th October.—The stoppage of the further withdrawal of Russian troops from Turkey is intended to accelerate the definitive conclusion of a treaty of peace.

12*th*.—Messrs. Hugh Balfour & Co. have stopped payment. Liabilities, £1,000,000 to £1,000,000.

14*th*.—The uneasiness concerning the situation in Turkey is increasing. Russian troops are returning to Adrianople and have insisted on the Turks evacuating Eskibaba, which the Turks have evacuated. The Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople have sent Attaches to verify movements of the Russians. The Turks are strengthening the lines of defence around Constantinople. Relations between Turkey and Austria are strained. Austria maintains her right to occupy Novibazar, which the Turks dispute, and they are sending troops thither.

15*th*.—Messrs. T. D. Findlay and Co., Glasgow, have stopped payment. Liabilities, £200,000.

16*th*.—Sir Hicks Beach and Mr. Smith have given up the idea of visiting Cyprus in consequence of foreign complications which threaten the Government. General Warre has been gazetted a member of Council of the Governor of Bombay.

17th.—It has been arranged between England and France that M. Bligniéres be appointed Minister of Public Works and Agriculture in Egypt, at the same time controlling railways and harbours in Egypt, with the exception of Alexandria harbour. The *Times* condemns the arrangement as likely to induce international rivalry, and cripple Mr. Rivers Wilson.

18th.—In a speech by Mr. Cross yesterday, he said if influences were at work to render the Amir independent and unfriendly it was time we took action. Possibly the amir's answer now expected would be satisfactory but on the other hand it was possible that we had been treading on a volcano. In any case there must be no doubt about our supremacy in North India. An amicable arrangement has been made between the Cretan Insurgents and the Governor of the Island.

19th.—The result of the enquiry into the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank proves worse than the gloomiest of forebodings. The loss exceeds six millions sterling, for which shareholders are liable. It appears that systematic deception has been carried on by the directors, whose reports and weekly returns of bullion at the bank has been falsified.

Constantinople 11th October.—The Russians have again occupied Tchekmedja and Tchataldja.

15*th*.—Russia is yielding to the advice of her colleagues as regards the administration of Roumania, and has agreed to uphold the Berlin, not the San Stefano treaty. A note has been issued by Count Andrassy, in which he refutes the charges made by the Porte against the troops of cruelties in Bosnia and Herzigovina. The great Powers disregard the appeal made by the Porte, asking them "to compel Austria to conform to the declarations made at the Congress." A circular despatch from the Russian Government alludes to the impotence of the Porte to cope with the massacres after the withdrawal of the Russian forces, and urges the common action of the Powers in the matter.

17*th*.—The Sultan has written to the Ameer urging him as a good Mussulman to make an amicable arrangement with England in reference to Cabul.

Berlin 16th October.—The German Parliament has read a second time the Socialist Bill which is limited to 21 years.

Vienna, 14th October.—The Austrian Garrison of Bosnia and Herzigovina has been reduced to 10000 men. The Novi Bazar question will probably be amicably arranged.

16th.—Count Von Beust has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris which appointment the German Press view in an unfriendly spirit. Count Karolyi has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London in the place of Beust.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Thursday* the 24*th Inst*. next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Various miscellaneous phenomena of Volta-Electric and Magneto-Electric Induction.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1878.

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

WE concluded our last article on the affairs of Kabul by putting our faith in the "chapter of accidents," which has done so much for the progress of British supremacy in the East. Perhaps we may not be deceived. The latest news is re-assuring enough. Our Native Envoy, Newab Gholam Hossein, it is stated, has returned from Kabul loaded with presents and kind words. The Amir has, it is added, returned friendly replies to the Viceroy, and it is hinted that His Highness may even meet His Excellency at Peshwar. All this, if true, indicates that the Amir is not disposed to fight. Of course preparations are going on on both sides for a warlike demonstration. If the worst should come to the worst, there would be a fight, but there is now fair room for doubt whether it would come to that extreme. It is quite true that the Amir is not over-friendly to us, but our Government is responsible for the alienation of his feeling from us. He had always professed the greatest friendship for us. Our Government gave him gold, toys and arms, but no substantial assurances. On the other hand the policy of our Government showed distrust in him, not to say that sometimes it amounted to an insult to him. No wonder then that the Amir should under such circumstance seek alliance with the Russians. But we doubt whether the Russians have given him substantial pledges. We can believe that Russian Agents have been intriguing, but the question is how far has the Russian Government committed itself. We all know what Russia did in carrying on intrigues in Persia, Candahar, and Affghanisthan immediately before the Auckland expedition. It was notorious that Russian diplomatists encouraged Mahomed Shah to undertake the expedition against Herat, and that Russian officers aided the operations of the siege. No reasonable man doubted that in so encouraging and aiding Persia in aggressive measures against the frontier of Afghanistan, Russia harboured ulterior designs not wholly unassociated with thoughts of the position of the British in Hindustan. At all events, it was certain that the first word spoken or written in encouragement of the expedition against Herat, placed Russia in direct antagonism with Great Britain. "The British minister at Teheran was instructed to dissuade the Shah from such an enterprise; urging reasons of indisputable force, and founded upon the interests of the Shah himself. But the advice given by the Russian Ambassador was all of an opposite tendency. For while Mr. M'Neill was appealing to the prudence and the reason of the Shah, Count Simonich was exciting the ambition and inflaming the passions of that Sovereign ; whilst the one was preaching moderation and peace, the other was inciting to war and conquest, and whilst the one pointed out the difficulties and expense of the enterprise the other inspired hopes of money and assistance." Such very plainly stated, in grave official language, had been the relative positions of Russia and Great Britain. But when Lord Durham, in 1837, was directed to seek from the Russian minister an explanation of conduct so much at variance with the declarations of the Muscovite Government, the answer was, that if Count Simonich had encouraged Mahomed Shah to proceed against Herat, he acted in direct violation of his instructions. But what did Count Simonich do ? He advanced to the Persian ruler 50,000 tomauns, and promised, that if Mahomed Shah took Herat, the balance of the debt due by Persia to Russia should be remitted. Thus encouraged, Mahomed Shah advanced upon Herat. Again, a Russian agent guaranteed a treaty, injurious to British interests, between Mahomed Shah and the Sirdars of Candahar. Another Russian agent, Vickovich, appeared at Kabul, and endeavoured to detach Dost Mahomed from an alliance with the British, and to encourage him to look for support from the Persian King and his Muscovite supporters. Such were the intrigues of Russian Agents in Persia, Candahar, and Kabul in 1837. But the Czar ignored them the moment he saw that England was in earnest. The British Government asked whether the intentions of Russia towards Persia and Affghanistan were to be judged from Count Nesselrode's declarations or from the actions of Simonich and Vickovich. The answer was, that Vickovich had been despatched to Kabul on a "Commercial Mission," and that, if he had treated of anything but commerce, he had exceeded his instructions, and that Simonich had been instructed not only to discourage Mahomed Shah from prosecuting the expedition against Herat, but to withdraw the Russian deserter regiment, which formed no insignificant portion of the invading army. "Not upon the Cabinet of Russia," *it was said*, "can fall the reproach of having encouraged or suggested that fatal enterprise." The proceedings of the agents were repudiated. Vickovich, being a person of no account, was remorselessly sacrificed and he blew out his brains. But an apology was found for Count Simonich. It was said that he only assisted a friendly state when in extreme difficulty and that any English officer would have done the same. This is what we glean from Sir William Kaye. Who knows that Russia may play the same game over again ? Russia did not like the despatch of Indian troops to Europe. She is naturally desirous to pay off England, and must have sent the Embassy to Kabul with a view to foment some mischief. The Amir, dissatisfied with the British Government, doubtless received the

Russian Mission as a sort of relief. Some understanding we can believe has been come to between Russia and Kabul. There may be Russian officers in the Affghan Army. Russian Gold may have also been promised. But for all that we do not believe that Russia is now prepared to come to an open rupture with England. Russia it is true possesses wonderful elasticity, her hordes are ready to fight at a moment's notice, but she lacks the thews and sinews of war. Her treasury is exhausted. She has yet to square her accounts in connection with Turkey. According to recent telegrams she has not yet played out her part in the country of the Sultan. She has already shewn a disposition to upset the Berlin Treaty. If complications should again arise in Europe, it is not likely that she will burn her candle in Asia. Besides, if the Amir allows the Russians to fight his battles in Affghanstan, His Highness may rest assured that his Muscovite friends will not fight for nothing. They will demand a substantial reward for their services, and what will the Amir give to them? Will he give up to them Herat and Candahar? If he does that, then what does he gain by quarrelling with the British Government? The Amir we fear is on the two horns of a dillemma. He has two powerful neighbours pulling on two sides, and he is evidently at a loss what to do. But our own impression is that he will not go to extremity. It is impossible to say what he has written to the Viceroy, but his kind and cordial treatment of our Native Envoy shews that he is not disposed to go to war, though circumstances may compel him to have recourse to it at the end.

We cannot blame the Amir for making warlike preparations. If our Government has a right to arm its troops, the Amir has the same right. But these preparations do not and need not mean actual war. What we are afraid of is the temper regarding Kabul affairs in England and at Simla. The English Press has on a sudden been seized with a desire to chastise the Amir. It does not seem to take note of the past, or to see whether our conduct towards the Amir has been frank, consistent, and honorable. It has lost its equilibrium since the receipt of the news of the Russian Mission to Kabul. It ought to have known that Russian intrigues in Kabul have not been new. The Muscovite has been scheming there for the last forty years. As the Anglo-Saxon believes that it is his manifest destiny to rule in Asia, so does the Muscovite believe that it is his mission to extend the Czar's sway over the continent of Asia. Both are strong and determined. Both have got a strong footing in the continent, and both seem to think that there must be a row between them some day on the plains of Asia. Why there should be such a feeling among them is what we cannot understand. Both we admit are civilizing powers, but why cannot they circumscribe the sphere of their respective operations. India we know has been the envy of the world, and Russia wishes to get it if it can. But we need hardly say that she is greatly mistaken if she thinks that England will easily give up her Indian empire. It is the brightest jewel in her diadem, and Russia may rest assured that so long as there is a drop of blood in the English vein, England will maintain her Indian possessions against all external attacks. And India has no mind to part company with England. They have been united for more than a century and a quarter, and have on the whole lived happily together. There may be occasional differences between them, as there are such differences in every household, but they are *one* in heart. The people of India have received so many blessings from British rule that they would consider it a great misfortune if England should retire from their country and give place to a Power like Russia. All this Russia cannot be unaware of, and it must be this consciousness, which restrains Russia's ambition. Indeed, what could be a better proof of India's fidelity and attachment to England than the enthusiasm, with which Indian troops had four months ago embarked for a war with Russia? As the conquest of India by Russia is out of the question, the Amir will do well to pause and consider what will he gain by quarrelling with the British Government. And our Government should not also hastily go to war. By all means let it make the necessary preparations, but let it not shake off its faith in "the chapter of accidents, which has done so much for the advancement of the British cause in the East.

THE NATIVE PRINCES AND THEIR ARMIES.

THE English public seem to be nervous about the armies of the Native Princes. The *Times* has thrown a feeler on the subject, and from the authoritative manner in which the leading journal propounds its opinion, it would seem that the Home Government feels uneasy about it. The *Thunderer* hurlsforth its thunders against the armies of the Native States with no certain sound. It says, "it is of more permanent importance, perhaps, to compute the British strength and weakness within India than without. Scares like this from Cabul have their use in compelling Great Britain to essay her own armour while estimating the shock it might possibly have to resist. The survey we have lately published of the armies maintained by the great Indian feudatories contributes an element too often overlooked in the consideration. An empire resting on 200,000 bayonets cannot afford to be indifferent to the significance of other 300,000 soldiers garrisoning India, but not paid or officered by England. The Princes whom they serve are the Queen's very good friends, and receive with loyal gratitude from her bounty salutes of cannon and ribands and crosses. If their troops are troops bound and certain to uphold whatever cause Great Britain may take up, nothing but pleasure could be felt at their efficiency. If there is any room for doubt in that respect, it is as well to compute the danger and the means of meeting it." The *Times* assumes that there is danger. The arguments it advances are however more insulting to the Native princes than strengthening to our Government. The *Times* admits that "no one acquainted with India has any fear of direct attacks on the British dominion by Rajpoot soldiery. Rajpoots are brave and manly, and their Princes are unapproachable in India for nobility of descent. But their ambition is not likely to kindle unless the whole peninsula should be in flames; and in such a contingency we should like to feel sure that if their troops did not swell the British army, neither would they paralyze its movements." But the experience of 57 shews that even in the general conflagration of that year the Rajpoot Princes were sources of strength rather than weakness to our Government. With regard to the frontier states of Cashmere and Nepal, the writer confesses that they guard our frontier; they might assail it, but the probabilities are to the contrary. In '57 these states rendered our Government signal assistance. Referring to Nepaul, the *Times* says, "the Maharaja, however, is sufficiently persuaded of the completeness with which his power is bound up with English supremacy to be incapable of disloyalty. The same reasons which secured the friendship of Nepaul in the days of Jung Bahadoor and the Indian Mutiny may be supposed to operate still. It will be the fault of Anglo-Indian diplomacy if they do not." So danger from that quarter is at the minimum. The writer then turns to the Nizam and the Mahratta Princes. He says, "the Nizam arms 50,000 soldiers, and the three Mahratta States between 50,000 and 60,000. In addition, Scindiah has borrowed the policy of Stein, and is passing through *his* army of 22,000 men the whole male portion of his three million subjects. To the ordinary English mind, Scindiah, Holkar, the Gaikwar, and Nizam are in much the same class as the Maharajah of Burdwan. That they possess armies may be known, but the fact makes little impression. Their military apparatus is regarded either as all pomp and parade, or the troops of Indore, Gwalior, Guzerat, and Hydrabad are merely English troops under another name." Still the *Times* sees prolific danger in the armies of these States. The writer thus gives his reasons for the conclusion. He says:

"Both the three prominent divisions of the Mahratta people and the Nizam's subjects come of warlike races. The acknowledged rulers of Gwalior and Indore, and the actual rulers of the other two States, are not sunk in apathy and indolence, like many Indian Princes. We cannot wish that they should be, though their energy disturbs the repose of the Calcutta War Office. They have their rivalries and emulation with each other. Scindiah in multiplying his soldiers may not be thinking of their efficiency so much against an English army as against his fellow feudatories. Statesmen so sagacious as Sir Dinkur Rao in Gwalior, Sir Salar Jung in Hyderabad, and Sir Mahdava Rao in Baroda appreciate the worth of friendship with the Indian Government. When they countenance the expenditure of native resources on forces which are utterly useless so long as Great Britain guards the peace of India, it is not necessary to assume that they are meditating an assault upon British rule. It is believed that they are in fact looking forward to a possible occasion when British protection may be no longer available, and when the present feudatory States may be left directly confronting one another. To Englishmen the prospect must appear visionary. Symptoms are happily, altogether wanting in favour of a suspicion that the administration of India is dropping from the grasp of England. It might be wrested out of English hands by main force; and England would survive the loss, as she has survived the secession of her North American colonies: She would not survive the listless abdication of such a splendid trust as that of her Indian Empire. Native principalities, as Sir Salar Jung and Sir Dinkur Rao must know, would be far from gaining independence by the forcible substitution of another foreign sceptre for that of Great Britain. On the other hand, they are strangely deceived if they think that India is growing ripe for being left to itself. Short of such a fancy they may yet consider it their duty to develope the military as they do the other resources of their countries. An able Minister of a feudatory State, in proportion to his consciousness of his own capacity, is likely, without any definite calculation of British eclipse, to regard as more or less accidental the connexion with England which Englishmen naturally hold to be essential. He administers his State, so far as she may, as if it were not so much independent as self-dependent. What he could desire most to encourage among his Prince's subjects is a sense of nationality; and an efficient army is one among the means towards this end.

The sentiment we respect. Attempts to cultivate an instinct of political unity in the native States ought not to be frowned down. But the idea, however good in itself, can scarcely be permitted to develope indefinitely in the direction of increasing the local troops and arming the population. In the first place, India is taxed sufficiently by the charge of 200,000 troops in the Queen's service. Directly and indirectly the Nizam's and Scindiah's soldiers are so much dead weight added to Indian burdens. India, it cannot be too often repeated, is a poor country. Individuals are rich; but their riches are simply the riches of the whole peninsula concentrated in a few hands. The expenditure of this so called private wealth on superfluous soldiers and artillery is an absolute loss and improverishment to the land. The mere wastefulness of armies in States guaranteed by the power of Great Britain against assault both from without and from within is not a ground on which the discretion of the Nizam's or the Mahratta Government's could, perhaps, be questioned, though it may obviate any sentimental objection to interference with the growth of such a feeling of national unity as the possession of a national army encourages. The reason, however, why England is entitled to require to be taken into council when military changes are introduced by a native Government, cannot be set forth too clearly and frankly. Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Salar Jung know and acknowledge that the military guardianship of India is the duty and the right of England. Their military energy need not be abruptly checked, but they should be invited themselves to suggest how it can be made to combine with, and play its proper part in the general scheme of Indian defences. Scindiah is showing himself receptive of the fruitful idea by which Prussia fitted herself to renew her military vitality from the midst of political death. Good rather than harm both to England and to himself might result from the change, if he would also in some shape or other incorporate his local soldiers in the Imperial Army of India which Great Britain leads. The final choice of the feudatory States must be between no army and one which should be a wing of the confederate Indian forces. Officered jointly by natives and by Englishmen, and manœuvred on proper occasions as part of an Imperial army, native forces might, perhaps, be made a new source of internal strength to India. At present they are a motive and a nucleus for disturbing conjectures and delusions, which injure none more than the princes and populations whose resources are squandered upon them.

The extract is long, but it contains the enunciation of a most important policy, and we therefore give it *in extenso*. The whole conception of the subject as it has been given in the *Times* is based upon gross assumptions and fallacies. The gist of its arguments is that the standing armies of the Native States are a menace to British India. But the *Times* ought to know that these armies are maintained more for Police than military purposes. Their discipline is of the lowest description, but as the Native States referred to are inhabited by a warlike population, their presence has a good moral effect. It is true that the British Government has undertaken to protect the Native States from external attack, but these States cannot invoke the aid of British bayonets in carrying on ordinary administration. If they were to do that every now and then, that would be a good argument for abolishing thoseStates altogether. AState which cannot carry on its ordinary administration without extraneous military support is not fit to live. As for the feelings of the rulers of these States towards the British Indian Government, could a better proof of their loyalty be necessary than what was afforded by the Mutiny events of 1857? And yet the *Times* would not believe history or fact. On the other hand with the increase of years the connection of our Government with the Native States is becoming more and more intimate, and not the slightest event takes place in those States, which does not reach the ears of our Government. Strictly speaking, the British Resident is the real ruler of the Native State. The troops of the Natives are properly speaking an auxiliary force of the British Government, and if our representatives in the Native Courts do not alienate the attachment of the Native Princes by hauteur and high-handedness, they are sure to serve as the pillars of the empire in times of danger. For our part we submit the organs of English opinion cannot commit a greater political blunder than to force disloyalty upon the Native Princes, by talking of danger from them, when they are really a source of substantial strength to us.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

THE struggle for existence is daily becoming keen among the people of India. On the one hand the rise in the prices of provisions has been so rapid and so great that they cannot keep pace with it. On the other hand the means of subsistence have been diminishing. The increase of population is exceeding the food-supply. It is true that cultivation is extending, that lands which were before arid wastes have been reclaimed, that the plough is active everywhere. But new staples of cultivation have come into fashion. Jute has replaced rice to a large extent, oil-seeds are in good demand, tea is flourishing. Acre for acre we do not believe that the breadth of rice cultivation has decreased; on the contrary it has doubtless increased, but the number of mouths to be fed has greatly multiplied, while the increase in the exports empties the stores for home consumption. The facilities for interportal trade have stimulated export from one part of the country to the other, and the fall in the price of silver has with the other causes mentioned sent up the prices of food-grains. But the rise in price has undoubtedly benefitted the mass of the population. It cannot be denied that generally the ryot is now better fed, better housed and better clothed. The artizan class, though chiefly depending on their labour, have not suffered much. With the rise in prices has come a rise in their wages. The extension of railways and other public works, the multiplication of manufactories, and the expansion of agricultural industry have combined to cause a demand for labour, of which they have not been slow to take advantage.The general standard of living for the mass of the population has also improved. It is the middle classes, who are chiefly suffering from the enhancement of prices and the absence of suitable employment. There were before many causes, which used to keep the middle classes in good competence. The joint family system kept the different members of the family together and maintained the idle with the earnings of the active. In Bengal almost every middle class familyhas a few ancestral acres, which constitute its mainstay. The lands in time past yielded the supply of rice, doll, and vegetables for the year's consumption; and the earnings of some members of the family provided its other requirements. The wants of the family were in those days few; new tastes and new wants, now felt, were not then in existence; the cost of the education of children was then almost nominal, while the expenses of medication were slight. All this has now changed. Old family ties are now being torn assunder. *Bhai Bhai thai thai*, brothers separate, is the order of the day. The ancestral acre being divided into small bits under the law of partition are found totally inadequate for the support of the "separated brothers." Then the old family feeling, which led the head or working member of the family to maintain the rest, is giving place to a cold calculating individual feeling, which leaves each to himself and God for the rest. The "separated brothers" again multiply, and each brother in time acquires a large family, and as the chain lengthens, the means for subsistence diminish. In this way the middle classes have become miserable and helpless. The *paterfamilas* has nowadays the greatest anxiety in settling his children. Marriage has become very expensive, and if a man has to marry three or four daughters he is not unfrequently ruined. Several cases of this kind have come to our notice. We will mention one case, which may be taken as typical. A Kyastha had three daughters. He was employed as a clerk; what he earned was barely sufficient to make the two ends meet; his first daughter was marriagable; he had no means. and therefore mortgaged his dwelling-house for Rs. 1000; his second daughter became marriageable,and he again raisedRs.1,000; lastly came the turn of the third daughter; he felt that it was hopeless for him to redeem the mortgage,and so he sold his home! This is not a solitary case; it is becoming rather frequent of late. So much for the settlement of daughters. The settlement of sons is still more difficult. The sons may be fairly educated,but where are openings for them? The keranidom is blocked, the judicial and executive services are blocked, the bar is blocked, the medical profession is blocked, private service, is also blocked. What other openings are there? They may trade, but where is the capital for it? They may carry on agriculture, but where are the lands, and how to acquire them? They may take to industry, but they have received no practical instruction for industrious calling. The position of the middle classes is thus most deplorable. The Hindu is again tied down by certain social laws, which he cannot disregard. Marriage is a sacred institution with him, and he cannot do without it, for the sake of his spiritual welfare. Then to convert India into a nunnery would be fraught with the greatest mischief to the cause of social morality. As for domestic economy,it is hard to say how and where it is to be effected. The Hindu as a rule is not extravagant. Modern ideas and institutions have created new tastes and wants, and he cannot alter them. What is he to do? It is fearful to contemplate his lot.

The above reflections have been suggested by a thoughtful article in the *Statesman* on the subject. Our contemporary makes the following remarks:

> The remedies proposed for this state of things have always struck us as trivial. The middle classes are advised to take to commerce, instead of seeking Government service. But every branch of trade is already choked with competitors. Every market, bazaar, and port is thronged with whole-sale dealers, retail dealers, bankers, money-lenders, changers of coin, hawkers, pedlars, with all the classes who gain a living by exchanging one commodity for another. A new-comer can obtain a footing only by pushing some one else overboard, and though by establishing himself in this way he may better his own position, the community gains nothing. Still more unsatisfactory is the proposal to give relief by teaching natives engineering. The lower grades of this profession are at present filled by natives, and the higher, being but a few hundreds in number, could not visibly affect a mass which is counted by millions. The tendency in the country is in the direction of superseding natives by Europeans; the number of the latter earning a livelihood in Bengal increases very rapidly year by year. The indigo planter, who formerly worked through a naib, now uses an assistant instead, and so it is with merchants. But if the process were to be reversed, if the fourteen thousand Europeans in Bengal were to disappear, and, which it is hard to suppose, were to leave their occupations behind them as a means of support to as many Hindoos, this would not perceptibly affect the vast mass of the native middle classes.
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> The writer suggests two remedies, discouragement of marriage and emigration. He himself admits that these remedies though desirable are not practicable. He says:
>
> Wholesale emigration, either to foreign countries, as Burmah, or to the unoccupied lands adjacent, would set our economical condition right for a generation. But, in spite of the excellent terms offered by the West Indies, the lower orders emigrate in small numbers only; the middle classes, with whom we are now concerned, not at all. The rule of caste forbids them to do so, and it is strengthened by the traditions and habits of a thousand years. A more permanent remedy would be afforded by the adoption of the principle, universal on the Continent of Europe, and powerful even in England, that no man should marry until he has the means of rearing children in his own position of life. Such a custom renders it necessary that many women should not marry at all; a still larger number not until what an Oriental would consider very late in life. Now this is contrary to the whole of the religious and moral feeling of Eastern nations, and particularly to the ideas of the natives of India. The adoption of the principle is the necessary condition of permanent prosperity, and as yet there is not the slightest tendency towards its adoption. The inference is not the less true, because it is one from which the mind naturally shrinks. Individual members of the native middle classes, those who obtain the prizes, may enjoy every comfort; but the majority of these castes must continue to be, as they are now, plunged in a penury the more painful because of the pride of birth which it cannot extinguish. They must share in the misery of a country over-populated in proportion to its means of subsistence, until they change the very ground-work of their social organization. There are many natives of Bengal, men of influence among their countrymen, who cannot but see the stern force of the facts we have been commenting on. It rests with them to initiate the movement nessary for the salvation of society.

But we for one do not see our way clear. It would be a sensible relief to the middle classes, if the prices could be lowered, but our Government is wedded to the laws of political economy, and it will not interfere with prices or exports. The only means which we can suggest is the formation of co-operative societies for carrying on trade or industry. Such societies will take the place of the joint and undivided family, which is fast crumbling away. Each man may contribute his small capital, and with a common stock thus formed some remunerative industry or business may be carried on. Then we would recommend the Government to establish accommodation banks for the purpose of making advances to persons in need of capital either on the security of land or on the guarantee of well-to-do persons, their friends or relatives; with capital so raised they may carry on business. Then steps ought to be taken to impart instruction in practical arts. India ought to be independent of other countries in the supply of her domestic wants. Nature has been bountiful to her, and if her sons only know how to avail themselves of her bounties they need not starve. Why should not the Indians be able to make their own clothes,their own paper,their own glassware, their own hardware, and a thousand other things, which the rich and the poor use and enjoy. But they cannot hope to produce these things unless they are taught the art of making them. Of course it will not be enough to know the art; there must be the necessary capital for its employment. If capital be raised by means of co-operative societies and advanced by State Banks at a moderate rate of interest, much may be effected in the way of providing employment for the increasing population of the country. Never was the decree that man must live by the sweat of his borrow more urgent in India than now. Every man must work for his own bread; all that the Government, as the representative of the country can do, is to indicate the way, and if the struggling people will not take advantage of its lead they must starve and perish.

INDORE.

INDORE, comparatively speaking, is a small state. Its total revenue from all sources is fifty-one lakhs of rupees per annum. And yet with this small revenue His Highness the Maharaja Holkar manages his state in an exemplary manner. We have before us the last administration report of Indore, which shews how well ordered is the administrative system and how intelligently and carefully is it carried on. Indore was slightly touched by the Famine of 1877, and the state tided over the difficulty in a most creditable manner. "At first," says the Minister, "the Maharaja was disposed to trust to the principles of political economy and to let the grain market alone, but he remarks, circumstances soon convinced His Highness that some deviation, either direct or indirect from the aforesaid principles was unavoidably necessary. Some of these circumstances were, combination among the dealers; the effectual, though not formal, stoppage of all exports of grain from the surrounding countries into His Highness' Territories; and the insuperable difficulty of obtaining corn from the Central Provinces, notwithstanding the good wishes of the British Officers. His Highness therefore ordered the purchase of grain on behalf of the Sirkar at the market rates and the selling of the same at the fixed price of twelve seers a Rupee, the sales being confined to the actual consumers in contra-distinction to buyers for the purpose of trade. To effect these sales, shops were opened and superintended by responsible Officers of the State. In this the state purchased rice to the value of about a lakh of rupees, and suffered a loss of Rs. 6500 in retailing it at fixed price." This was also the policy of Lord Northbrook in 1873-74, and greatly contributed to the success of the famine administration of that memorable year. The other relief measures were as follows: "In the provinces salaries were paid in grain at the aforesaid rate. The able-bodied poor were allowed to work and were paid their wages in grain, while the emaciated, old, and decrepit people were fed and clothed. The poor, who found asylum in Indore from other countries, were fed and clothed and finally sent back to their homes at the Sirkar expense amounting to Rs. 31,800. Rs. 32,610 were remitted to several famine committees in British India. The suspension of the collection of export duties on corn, which had been ordered in the previous year, was continued during the year under review at the sacrifice of Revenue, amounting to about Rs. 10,000 a year. The import duty on corn was also suspended, at a loss of about Rupees 12,000." Thus Indore managed to cope successfully with the Famine. Here is an example for Sir George Couper.

In internal administration, particularly in the dispensation of Justice, there was great improvement. The Minister writes: "The *Punchayet* system for the trial of Civil and Criminal cases was in force during the year and contributed to make the administration of justice popular with His Highness' subjects. His Highness' expectations were more than realized. To mete out justice according to the popular notion, without violating those sound principles which have been laid down by eminent Jurists, is a most difficult problem for even the best modern Governments. The Jury system, inaugurated by His Highness, appears not only to have been time-honoured and consistent with the practice prevailing in times of yore among the most ancient and famous Hindu dynasties, but also to approach the goal of judicial administration of all times. Under this system the popular element is strongly represented in the administration of justice. The Punchayet consists of five persons one of them being a nommee of the Sircar or Government, and if he draws the opinion of a majority that shall be the decision of the Punch." This system, we are told, is giving great satisfaction. As in civil so in criminal cases the Punchayet or jury trial has been introduced. The number of criminal cases decided by the Sudder Court with the aid of the *Punch* was 27, out of which in 24 cases the Judge and the *Punch* were unanimous, and in the remaining 3 the Judge was with the majority of the *Punch*. The Minister remarks: "It is a matter of great congratulation that the Jury system, lately introduced, worked so satisfactorily, on its criminal side also, as evidenced by the figures of the Sudder Court. There was not a single case in which the Judge was in minority and opposed to the verdict of the majority of the *Punch*. This single fact most clearly demonstrates that the majority of the Jury was capable of arriving at correct conclusions. In out of the 27 cases decided with the *Punch* by the Sudder Court, the Judge and the *Punch* were unanimous in 24 cases, that is 8-9ths of the whole! I trust that this result will be viewed by Your Highness as very satisfactory." Decidedly so.

The Maharaja Holkar recognizes the necessity of employing professionally qualified men in the judicial service. The following notification has been issued by His Highness:

"Whereas His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to direct that for offices of thanedar &c, in the Judicial Department, no person, who is not duly qualified for the same, shall be appointed, the following rules for testing the qualifications of candidates for such offices are published for general information.

1. An annual examination will be held and certificates given to successful candidates, declaring that the holders thereof are qualified to hold such posts in His Highness' Territories. The date on which such examination will be held will be notified in the Sirkar Gazette two months at least before such date.

2. The said examination shall be written as well as oral.

3. It shall be held at the following places:—Indore Rampoora, Mundleisur and Kanode; and it is open to candidates to select any one of the aforesaid places for their examination.

4. Candidates for this examination must be subjects of this State and must not be under 16 years of age.

5. They must send in their application so as to reach the Durbar at least one month before the date appointed for the same. With the application must be forwarded certificates from well-known and respectable people or responsible public servants, bearing testimony on the following points—Aptitude, intelligence, good conduct, length of residence in His Highness' Territories and age

6. The examination shall be held in the following subject:—

(a.) Reading and writing Marathi in the Balbode and Modi characters; explaining the meaning and purport of passages in Marathi and Hindi or Rangdee.

(b.) Ordinary business accounts and book-keeping.

(c.) All Durbar Circulars issued in the several Departments and Regulations of the kingdom.

(d.) The system of administration of the land revenue obtaining in His Highness' territories.

(e.) Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.

(f.) Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

(g.) Laws of Contract, Evidence, and Torts.

(h.) Customs and manners of the country.

(i.) English Language.

We are glad to observe that among the subjects of examination are included "customs and manners of the country." This means that the candidates will study this subject; we wish similar attention were paid to it by Indian students in British territories. Mr. Rughunath Rao has prepared new Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, which the Maharaja has approved. In other departments the administration has worked energetically and satisfactorily. Education and sanitation have progressed fairly. The Minister thus propounds his own idea as to the gradation of municipal work. "It is my opinion that Municipalities should be required to attend to (1) Drainage, (2) Sweepings, (3) Water supply, (4) Roads, (5) Lighting. When things are done not in this order, the main object of the establishment of Municipalities is not gained and the town continues to be unhealthy and uncomfortable." We are glad to observe that Mr. Rughunath attaches just importance to drainage. We are told that in the city of Indore drains to the extent of five miles have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,618! In British Indian Municipalities the cost would have been at least ten fold. Six sewage farms have been established and filth is not allowed to be discharged into rivers. The last year witnessed the completion of the Railway from Khundwa to Indore, the gap between Choral Chowkie and Mhow being filled up. The Minister reports: "To effect this it taxed the brains and energies of many an engineer. The cutting of rocks and the boring of tunnels was a work of the greatest difficulty, and the patience and diligence of the Railway Engineering Staff, headed by Messrs. Cheyne and Cregeen, surmounted the difficulty and the line was found ready to be opened on the 14th December." The Maharaja has a cotton mill, which is fairly working, and His Highness has ordered another. We give below a statement of the income and expenditure of the State of Indore:

INCOMES.	Faslee 1286.	Faslee 1287.
Land ..	2799000	3072000
Customs ...	416000	476000
Abkaree ...	119000	121900
Tributes ...	159000	137000
Stamps ...	61000	35000
Fines &c. ...	61000	61000
Interest ...	962000	903000
Post Office ..	4000	6000
Mint ...	12000	25000
Miscellaneous	211000	267000
Total.....	48,04000	5123000

EXPENDITURE.	Faslee 1286.	Faslee 1287.
Palace ...	693000	601000
Civil Establishment..	667000	740000
Religious do.	32000	38000
Charitable do.	35000	61000
Army and Police ..	1452000	1512000
Courts ...	65000	61000
Jails ...	25000	37000
Education ...	38000	38000
Post Office...	13000	15000
Survey ..	21000	5000
Public Works	281000	415000
Hospitals ...	31000	12000
Pensions ..	34000	15000
Congt. to British Govt.	119000	119000
Remissions..	112000	423000
Miscellaneous	61000	70000
Total....	3661000	4166000

There is thus a surplus of ten lacs of rupees in favour of the State.

Indore is thus a model Native State. Its affairs are managed under the direct supervision of the Maharaja, who works from 12 to 15 hours daily. His Highness is assisted by Mr. Rughunath Rao, the Minister, who is an able and accomplished native gentleman from Madras. The heads of the different departments are also educated native gentlemen drawn chiefly from Bombay.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS OF BEHAR.

WE were in great hopes of prompt redress of the Indigo grievances of Behar from the energy displayed by the Lieutenant Governor this time last year to enquire into and remedy them. Sir Ashley Eden's character as the emancipator of the Indigo serf in Bengal is well known, and the planters naturally took the warning betimes. They made smooth promises; they formed an association, and offered to carry out the necessary reforms without the interference of Government. But what is the result? Read what Mr. MacDonnell, the Magistrate of Durbhanga, writes on the subject. In reviewing the last administration report of the Commissioner of the Patna Division the Secretary to the Government of Bengal thus summarizes Mr. MacDonnell's report. In the matter of indigo, Mr. MacDonnell writes disparagingly of the work of the Indigo Planter's Association, so far as Durbhanga is concerned, holding that the Association as a body has done nothing to redeem its pledges. He admits at the same time that much has been done during the year to improve matters in his district, partly through the action of the Durbhunga Raj management, partly through the voluntary reforms carried out by individual planters, and partly from the strict and impartial enforcement of the law. In three of the largest concerns, however, he regrets to have to report that matters are still on a most unsatisfactory footing. He believes that the people are gradually waking up to their rights and learning to turn to the district officers for protection against oppression. We wish Mr. MacDonnell's own words had been given. Mr. Worseley's own language has been quoted, but not Mr. MacDonnell's. Mr. Worseley has given the sunny side of the picture. He says:

"There has been a marked improvement in the relations existing between indigo planters and ryots, the evidences of which may be found in a great decrease of criminal cases and in less discontented feelings among the ryots. One or two factories, which 15 months ago were the worst managed in the district, will now bear comparison with any factory, and no instance has come to my knowledge in which a member of the Indigo Association has infringed any of the rules by which he is bound. Various rumours have at different times prevailed regarding the new rate to be paid to the ryots, but it is now everywhere understood that the higher rate has been fixed by the planters themselves, and not by Government. In several cases where ryots have been inclined to hold out for a Rs. 20 rate, asserting that such rate had been fixed by Government, planters have found it good policy to refer them to the Collector, with a promise that whatever rate he should name they would be willing to pay. Such ryots, on being

told by me that the rate they were offered was that which had been fixed by the whole body of planters, have invariably made no further opposition."

Mr. Worseley has evidently forgotten that the ryots are a helpless class, that they look up to the Collector as their Earthly Providence, that they regard the Collector's words as the decree of Fate, and that when the Collector said that the planters had fixed the rate, it was tantamount to saying that they must accept it. It was not for them to question the rate in the presence of the Collector. Was it not his duty under the circumstances to see whether the rate was fair and equitable? He does not say any thing on this point. Mr. Worseley thus defends his own action: "Knowing the difficulties that must attend the introduction of indigo reforms, and the proneness of natives to attribute concessions to the influence of fear, I have endeavoured to avoid the appearance of being personally interested in the new arrangements." But why did he then interfere at all? Why did he send for the ryots and tell them that the rate had been fixed by the whole body of planters, in other words, that there was no hope of further increase? At the same time he adds, "I have been specially careful to employ European assistants in locally investigating all impostant cases connected with factories. I am happy to add that the testimony of both subdivisional officers is favourable to the planters." Did his "European assistants" take the cue from their superior? If they acted in the spirit which Mr. Worseley shewed in dealing with the ryots, we do not wonder at the result. The Commissioner remarks: "Notwithstanding Mr. MacDonnell's assertion that in Durbhunga the Indigo Planters' Association had done next to nothing to redeem its pledges up to the time of his writing, it is satisfactory to find his admission that a very great deal of good had been done during the past year owing to the influence brought to bear in the Court of Wards' estates, and the good feelings and intelligent appreciation of the wants of the times on the part of some individual managers of factories." The influence of the Court of Wards must have been exerted through the Collector, and the merit of any good result from it was attributable to him alone. And if in some individual cases the managers of factories have followed the right course, the whole body of planters does not deserve credit. The Commissioner continues: "The good examples of such individual management, I think, cannot but extend gradually, and the facts of the existence of the Association is a sign that among the body of planters there is a general desire to put their house in order, and an admission that such a process was needed. In every body of the kind there will be recusants: witness the examples pointed out by Mr. MacDonnell: but considering the deep-seated nature of the evils to be eradicated, and the long-continued prevalence of those evils, I think to expect a sudden revulsion, such as Mr. MacDonnell in his right-minded zeal appears to have hoped for, was an over-sanguine anticipation." This is a mere apology. The abuses in Behar like those in Bengal have, it is true, been of long standing, but that consideration did not deter Sir John Peter Grant or Sir Ashley Eden from uprooting them. Surely what is sauce for Bengal is sauce for Behar. The Lieutenant Governor makes the following remarks:

"The Lieutenant-Governor agrees generally in the tenor of the Commissioner's remarks. He acknowledges gladly that the Planter's Association have shown themselves ready to meet the views of Government in the best possible spirit, and in the case of two of the factories of which Mr. MacDonnell makes unfavourable mention, the Lieutenant Governor has received assurances, in one instance from the Association, and in the other from the Manager himself, that the necessary reforms shall be carried out. If district officers will only treat with the Association in a conciliatory manner and invite their attention firmly, but politely, to violations of their rules or to abuses of other kinds, there is every reason to hope that a very marked improvement will be brought about in the conduct of indigo operations in Behar. At the same time the Magistrates must, where cases of violence or oppression come before them, not shrink from a scrupulous and impartial enforcement of the law, whichever party is to blame. There is no doubt that many of the evils which now exist in Behar, both in respect to indigo cultivation and the tenures of land, have been allowed to spring up and gain strength from a laxity of administration on the part of district officers."

These general remarks, we fear, will not improve the position. None knows better than Sir Ashley Eden that abuses of long standing cannot be remedied by soft or sweet words. The question is whether the indigo ryot in Behar is a free agent or not, whether he can sow his own land with whatever crop he likes, and whether he gets a fair price for the indigo he cultivates. The Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor vouchsafes no information on these points. We are treated with some general remarks, and the Collector-Magistrates are told that they should mind their duty. This has been repeatedly said, but what has been the result? Sir Cecil Beadon attempted to reform the indigo system of Behar, but found the planters too powerful. The same was the case with Sir William Grey, Sir George Campbell, and Sir Richard Temple. These four Governors did not fail to warn the district officers against "lax administration," and Sir Ashley Eden is doing the same. But mere lectures will not reform. They ought to be accompanied with positive and stern action. We must confess that as yet we have not seen sufficient indication of such action.

THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE country may be said to be in sublime suspense in expectation of a change for the better at the end of the rains. There have been drought and scarcity here and there during the last ten years, but it had not been afflicted with such wide-spread distress and suffering as it has been this year. Stores of former years generally supplied partial deficiencies of crops from drought or flood, but for some years past it had not been possible to replenish them with new produce to the extent to which they were being drained. So the catastrophe which was feared as looming at a distance came suddenly upon us in consequence of the drought and scarcity in the Southern and Western Presidencies and the North Western Provinces. At such a time the trade and commerce of the country should naturally come to a stagnation, and we are not therefore surprised to learn that at present there is scarcely any business in the Calcutta market, whether in imports or exports. We have no manufactures or works of industrial art worth mentioning to compensate the loss arising from deficient agricultural produce, and as a natural consequence people of all classes are in great straits to keep themselves afloat. Some idea of the hardships under which the people labor may be imagined from the following fact. In Hindoostan and specially in Bengal men and women of all ranks and positions, in all conditions and circumstances of life, indulge in fineries in dress and personal ornaments at the time of the Dusserah festival. Shopkeepers and tradesmen make large purchases at a heavy outlay, often with borrowed capital at exorbitant rates of interest, to reap a large harvest by their sales on the occasion of the Durga Puja festival. From the profits which they make by their sales at this festival they reckon upon a set-off against all losses and short earnings for a whole year. Go round from shop to shop in Barrabazar, and other markets and you will hear one unvarying tale that they have scarcely cleared half their Puja stock.

At the present time commercial transactions are confined to the sale of coarse piece-goods amongst imported goods and jute and gunny bags amongst country produce. Though the price of piece goods is unusually low, the demand, however, is quite disproportionate to the supply. It appears that what is purchased is chiefly for local consumption and that large purchases by dealers for speculation are very scarce. While such is the state of our trade and commerce it may be easily imagined that there will be a decline in our imports and exports and consequently decrease of customs receipts. This, however, has not happened as will be seen from the following figures. For five months from April to August in each of the last five years and the present the total values of the imports into all India were:

1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
115059951	133309314	141215192	130916442	151053316	147297795

It will be seen from the above that there is gradual improvement instead of decline, and the fluctuations scarcely affect the general result. The present year may be said to be a disastrous year, but though worse than the last, it is much better than the year 1876-77. We notice the same thing with regard to the exports of purely Indian produce and manufacture as will be observed by a glance at the following figures, which are also for five months of each official year from 1873-74:

1873-74	1874-75	1175-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
220747154	231878177	250663304	245988772	263987468	247144666

But these figures we fear are deceptive. There must have been a great disparity between the quantities and numbers of the merchandise imported and exported and their values. And this is specially the case with regard to the exports of Indian produce as will be perceived from the following figures which are also for the five months of each year. Take food grains and pulses. For 7,474,472, cwt. of grains and pulses exported this year the value fetched was Rs. 3,26,35,358, while for more than 5 and 7 millions of cwt. exported in 1876-77 and 1877-78 the values estimated were only a little less than two crores each year. The export trade in wheat is a rising business. From 1873-74 the exports were generally expanding as from 431 thousand cwts. it has grown into nearly five millions cwt, when owing to short produce it has come down this year to 611 thousand. cwts only. The export trade in seeds is also a thriving business and is steadily increasing. From 1873-74 it had gradually improved from one million to six millions cwts in 1877-78, when this year the shipment fell to only 4 million cwts, but the value was proportionately much higher, being upwards of three crores, while for four and five millions of cwts. in 1875-76 and 1876-77 they were not valued even at 2½ crores.

Very little reliance can be placed on our cotton trade as its demand abroad depends upon the failure of the crops of superior quality elsewhere. Our readers will remember how this business suddenly expanded in consequence of the troubles in the American continent, and they will notice with regret from the following figures how it is steadily declining:

Cotton.					
	Cwt	Rs.		Cwt	Rs.
1873-74...	2.546 381	7.78.43,336	1876-77...	2,778,360	7,03,19,344
1874-75...	3 225.447	8,93,05,354	1877-78...	2,075,776	5 56,90,931
1875-76...	3,258,411	8,94 84,707	1878-79...	1,780,428	4,71.82,803

Of dying and colouring materials indigo holds an important place in the markets of Europe, but chemistry threatens to supplant it by a substitute which will eventually drive it altogether from the seats of demand. Making allowance for short produce the figures given below show how the demand for this stuff is slackening:

Indigo.					
	Cwt	Rs		Cwt	Rs
1873-74...	20,905	50,65,454	1876-77...	16,698	31,26,814
1874-75...	9,957	23,91,542	1877-78...	6,581	13,37,317
1875-76...	9,613	20,46,454	1878-79...	10,117	21,67,357

We have said that the commodity to which the business is confined at the present time are jute raw and gunny bags, but the former being a drug in the market is fetching very low prices, while the business in the latter has not assumed sufficiently large dimensions to allow of its being a source of appreciable income. Though the business in this staple is yearly expanding, its mercantile value has not exceeded 50 lakhs in five months of this year, which is a year of unusual briskness in this article of trade.

Before concluding we think it necessary to notice one important though casual fact in our import business. While the imports of ale, beer and porter is rather on the decline, those of spirits are gradually and steadily increasing. The following figures for the five months of each official year from 1873-74 will bear out our remarks:

	Ale and Beer Gals	Spirits		Ale and Beer Gals	Spirits
1873-74...	666.089	231.604	1878-77...	940,447	5,22,833
1874-75...	652,925	652,952	1877-78...	1,106,254	6,38,532
1875-76...	582,295*	301,867†	1878-79...	911,485	6,05,503

* Exclusive of home consumption.
† Exclusive of home consumption,

Upon the whole the prospect is not wholly discouraging notwithstanding seasonal and periodic local distress and suffering.

THE BASIS OF MODERN INDIAN TRADE.

THE failure of Messrs. Nicol & Co., in Bombay owing to the collapes of the Glasgow Bank has laid bare the basis on which the superstructure of modern Indian trade rests. And what a hollow basis it is! Here was a most influential firm working for years, and possessing the implicit confidence of the commercial world, and the margin of its capital we find was only six lacs of rupees! The following statement of its assets and liabilities shews how the affairs of the firm stood.

LIABILITIES.

BILLS PAYABLE—					
Bank of Bombay, partially secured	5,10,000	0	0		
Comptoir Bank fully secured	11,171	14	0		
Chartered Bank do ...	29.272	13	0		
Native holders unsecured	33,631	15	8		
				5,84,076	10 8
SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS—					
Shippers fully secured ..	1,77,500	0	0		
Copper per Avondale for which we hold-Bills of Lading	48,500	0	0		
				2,26,000	0 0
UNSECURED LIABILITIES—					
Native loans ..	4,34,000	0	0		
Native current account	41,146	3	4		
Sundry Depositors ...	27,716	7	5		
Produce dealers ...	33,263	7	9		
Owners of ships and steamers	13,924	11	5		
Shippers unsecured ...	30,221	9	5		
Insurance Companies ...	23,135	13	4		
Sundry firms ...	2,20,701	2	6		
Companies ...	9.460	0	0		
Sundries ...	20,229	15	10		
Assistants' Accounts ...	8,107	4	5		
Office house servants ...	1,274	0	0		
Petty Bills ...	10,112	14	3		
Metal Mart—bazar debts	35,887	10	9		
				9,09,581	4 5
				17,19,657	15 1

STERLING LIABILITIES.

Bills drawn against produce, &c., fully secured				£147,917	10 9
Drawn on Mackinnon & Co., secured by Byculla property				1,500	0 0
Bills drawn on Smith, Fleming against funds in their hands				1,487	7 8
				150,904	17 0

ASSETS.

				Rs.	a. p.
Under lien				13,22,222	9 0
FREE					
	Rs.	a.	p.		
Seputtee Account ...	65,614	8	11		
Shares ...	2,96,718	0	10		
Properties ...	1,72,210	10	0		
Securities S. F. & Co. ...	10.000	0	0		
Cash ...	72,500	0	0		
Bills Receivable ...	21,772	5	0		
Native Current Accounts ...	10,377	2	9		
Loans to Sundry Parties ..	32,194	13	6		
Current Accounts ...	1,14,936	0	8		
Metal Mart ...	5,18,289	8	0		
Byculla Iron Works ...	2,26,857	0	0		
Agra Agency ...	1,48,404	0	0		
Due by Companies ...	1,83,342	8	8		
Hyderabad Agency ...	2,000	0	0		
Rampore Factory Indigo ...	8,000	0	0		
Insurance Companies ...	1,751	11	10		
Assistants' Accounts ..	18,914	6	11		
Petty Bills Accounts ...	10,584	3	8		
Copper on the way ...	4,85,000	0	0		
				19,62,967	8 3
				32,85,190	1 3

STERLING.

Value of Produce shipped covering Bills per Contra ...				£147,917	10 9
Funds with Smith, Fleming against drafts per Contra				1,487	7 8

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK BILLS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.
Bills drwn and sold here under agreement with Messrs. Smith. Fleming and Co.	285,000	0	0		
Ditto unaccepted ...	32,000	0	0		
				317,000	0 0
Bills drawn on "Colombo" Account at the request of Smith, Fleming & Co.—					
Sold here	39,000	0	0		
Sent home	65,500	9	6		
Ditto unaccepted ...	10,500	0	0		
				115,000	0 0
Bills drawn and sent home to Smith, Fleming & Co. at their request ...	348,466	0	0		
Ditto unaccepted ..	45,455	3	9		
				393,921	3 9
				826,421	3 9

Against the above the Bank held in lien :—

Carwar Co Shares ...					
Mofussil Co Share ...					
Matheran Bungalow ...					
Bills of Exchange drawn under special instructions from Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co :—					
W. Mackinnon and Co. ..	23,100	0	0		
Ditto unaccepted ...	2,500	0	0		
Matheson and Co ..	10,000	0	0		
Harvey, Brand and Co. ..	23,500	0	0		
Ditto unaccepted ..	13,500	0	0		
				77,600	0
Bills drawn on Messrs, Smith, Fleming and Co., against which they hold funds	919	1	11		
Ditto	568	5	9		
				1,487	7 8
Bills drawn on Mackinnon and Co. against Byculla Property... ..			..	1.500	0 0

Mr. Maxwell, the representative of the firm, gave the following statement of its assets under lien :

ASSETS UNDER LIEN.

Shares.	Rs.	a.	p.	R.	s. p.
314 Shares in the Carwar Co	438.128	4	0		
76½ " " Mofussil Co	26,891	6	11		
				4,65,019	10 11
PROPERTIES.					
Barges Stock ...	2 957	4	11		
Matheran Bungalow ...	29,764	14	11		
				32,722	3 10
[All these are under lien of the City of Glasgow Bank.]					
20 Shares in the Bank of Bombay	14,53o	9	1		
Cotton in Carwar and Co.'s hand	2,71,46o	o	o		
Cash in Bank of Bombay ..	1,oo.877	8	1		
				3,86,768	1 2
[These shares have been delivered to the Bank in accordance with the Presidency Banks Act, and nothing has been deducted from the Bank balance on the other side. Therefore, I put them in this account to keep the two sides correct.]					
Cash in Bank				86,896	2 5
And all these sums have been seized, have been taken over by the Exchange Banks towards the debt we owe them,]					
Byculla Land and Buildings				1,73,316	7 4
Under mortgage to W. Mackinnon and Co. to the extent of £1,500 ...				11,44,722	9 8
Value of goods belonging to shippers, fully secured per Contra ...				1,77,5oo	0 0
				13,22.22	9 8

Value produce shipped as per list, covering Bills of Exchange per contre ...£147,917 10 9

Mr. Maxwell, gave the following explanation of the relations of the firm with the Glasgow Bank :

The first amount, £317,5oo, was drawn under instructions and under agreement in 1873 between ourselves and Messrs, Smith, Fleming and Co. We were to draw £3oo,ooo, on which there was a lien on all the property of Nicol and Co. in Bombay. There was a difference of £6o,ooo in the amount of property we held, and the amount they wished us to draw; and Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co told us they would guarantee us against loss on this balance. The bills drawn in Colombo, again have only come into our hands lately. We simply complied with the request of Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. by placing any of these bills in the market. We have according to these instructions drawn to the extent of £115ooo. Then as to the other bills a large amount £393,921 3s 9d., were bills drawn by us at the request of Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co. and sent home mail by mail in various amounts to Messrs Smith, Fleming and Co. as they expressed in their letter of request "to be used as required." I cannot tell you, gentlemen, what amount of those bills has been put in circulation; I am quite ignorant of it. We have telegraphed for the information, but have not yet had a reply. I believe that the Colombo bills are well secured by property in Colombo. I am advised to state, gentlemen, that a large amount of these bills, especially the Colombo bills and the bills sent home for use when required by Messrs. Smith, Fleming and Co., may possibly not come in against our estate at all. Until we get certain information from London as to the agreement between Messrs. Smith Fleming and Co. and the City of Glasgow Bank, we have no means of ascertaining whether those bills are a fair legitimate charge on our estate, or whether they are not. I am advised to state that, from the information before us, they are simply accommodation bills.

As our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* pertinently remarks: "Is it to be supposed that Messrs. Nicol and Co., never advised the City of Glasgow Bank of their drawings, and that they received "the last annual statement" through Smith, Fleming and Co.? This disclosure is not a disclosure of reckless trading, for it appears to have had no trade backing at all. It was a process utterly unfair to the clients of the firm in Bombay, to those with whom they did real business, it was a process of what has been called financing by a group of associated firms, a process destructive of all credit, all mercantile confidence, and sure to involve the greatest number of innocent persons in ruin. How such a firm as Nicol and Co., could so complacently lend themselves to such an arrangement is a mystery. What advantage did they gain? In what way did it strengthen or increase their business, or add to their profits? These are points which probably will never be known. On the surface it seems as if they were the helpless agents of a house in London carrying on business in which Nicol and Co. had no concern, but the losses in which they were bound to share. Such an exposure as this will make the labour of tiding over the difficulty far greater and far heavier than anything resulting from the mere suspension of an Indian firm. It holds up Indian houses in a new light which will strike all men with fear. It presents them to the public as using their local position to bolster up transactions of which they know nothing, and as floating enormous quantities of paper "by arrangement," and "to be used as required," and as consequently unable to forecast, or even to ascertain in times of need, their actual liabilities. A more unhealthy, a more reckless, a more dangerous practice was never resorted to. Its exposure will have the effect of causing a catastrophe, for it will render men everywhere suspicious, and shake credit in a way in which it has never yet been shaken. In the interests of commercial morality and in the general interests of the public, it is well that such a system should collapse before it had rendered all trade rotten to the very core." We entirely concur. The outside public did not know anything of the arrangement alluded to, and were consequently duped. The sooner this hollow basis of Indian trade is uprooted, the better. Sound commerce cannot rest on such a hazardous basis.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE Railway Conference projected last year was postponed owing to the extreme pressure on the railways in India in consequence of the Famine. But the Conference will assemble during the ensuing cold season. The exact date will be notified hereafter. The Conference, we believe, will be presided over by Sir Andrew Clarke, and Captain W. A. I. Wallace R. E. has been appointed to act as Secretary. The subjects to be discussed at the Conference relate to the economic and efficient working of the railways. With a view to the thorough discussion and settlement of these subjects, it is proposed to invite representatives from all the guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burmah, and from the several Consulting Engineer's Department of the three Presidencies. Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and representatives of the leading merchants, European and Native, of the chief towns of India, are also invited to attend the proposed Conference, and to submit papers for consideration. The following is a list of subjects for the consideration of the Conference :

1. Means to promote the comfort and convenience of railway travellers.
2. Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.
3. Scale of mileage rates for interchange of stock.
4. Course of goods traffic in cases of alternative routes.
5. Uniformity of statistices of traffic.
6. System of recording "up" and "down" traffic on main lines and branches.
7. Assimilation of system of working, and revision of general rules and regulations.
8. Establishing of a clearing house.
9. Alteration in the law as regards bribery.
10. System of recording time occupied in shunting.
11. Establishment of provident funds or schemes for retiring allowances.
12. Railway schools.
13. Uniformity of system in recording accidents.
14. Employment of Natives in charge of engines and trains.
15. Working hours.
16. House accomodation for Native staff.
17. Question affecting wages of railway employes.
18. The new Indian Railway Bill.
19. Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes.
20. Carriages of explosives by rail.
21. Duties of railway servants in times of war.
22. Continuous brake power in trains.

23. Communication in trains between passengers, driver and guard.
24. Standard dimension.
25. Palamow-coal fields.

The range of subjects is wide enough. We wish a few more points had been distinctly included, they are of course implied, in the above list. Firstly, we would suggest that the question of zenana carriages should be distinctly considered. The introduction of these carriages was insisted upon by Lord Lawrence, and a few were introduced on the East India line; last year there was attached a zenana carriage to the intermidiate line, but it has been since discontinued. It is said that this step was taken because there was not sufficient traffic. But a fair trial was not given to it. Though the carriage was reserved for zenana ladies, male passengers used to be shoved into it,and in consequence it was not availed of. Some of the other Railways, however, provide zenana carriages in strict accordance with their rules. For instance the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Company are very particular in this respect. Secondly, over-crowdedness. This point is of course included in the first subject given in the foregoing list, but it should be prominently mentioned. It is not enough to say that there shall be no over-crowdedness, but who is to prevent it? The Railway officers are interested parties, and they cannot be trusted. We would recommend the employment of special Inspectors for this purpose, or give powers to Police Inspectors in this behalf. It should be their special duty to see that carriages shall not carry more than the sanctioned number of passengers. Cannot a provision be inserted in the new Railway Bill to this effect? If the Hackney Coach Act and the Passenger Boats Act contain provisions of this kind, why should not the Railway Act contain a similar provision? Thirdly, there is no mention made of refreshment rooms for Railway passengers. Either the Railway Companies should be required to establish such rooms or facilities should be given to private contractors to provide the necessary accommodation. Fourthly, provision should be made for the training of natives in the workshop. At present natives are not admitted into the workshops as apprentices. The employment of natives as Railway mechanics would be cheap, and if they are properly trained they will be efficient. Fifthly, the Provident Fund is mentioned, but no attention has been drawn to the invidious distinction made between natives and Europeans. The native officers are willing to pay the same rate which the European officers contribnte, but the two are not treated on an equal footing. Sixthly, the Guarantee Fund. With regard to this fund the same invidious distinction between Europeans and Natives is made, which ought to be done away with. We hope these points will be included in the list of subjects for the deliberation of the Conference.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE LAST number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the correspondence relative to the foundation of four prizes of Rs. 50 each for successful candidates at the Sanskrit Title Examination by Babu Joykissen Mookerjea, which we noticed the other day. The Lieutenant Governor accepts the offer, and desires that "an expression of his thanks may be conveyed to Babu Joykissen Mookerjee for this example of his public spirit and liberality."

THE PEKING GAZETTE of the 17th August last contains a decree against poppy cultivation in China. The cultivation of poppy in what it affects prejudicially the supply of food is against the law. It is also said that owing to the excessive production of native grown opium, the foreign drug has ceased to find a market, and the result has been a great loss to the revenue of the country and a serious impediment to the progress of commercial transactions. The officials throughout China are therefore warned to take energetic measures to stop the cultivation of the poppy in the districts under their charge.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Banimadhub Shome of Chinsurah, which melancholy event took place on Thursday last, the 17th instant. He was the leading representative of the well known Shome family of Chinsurah. This family laid the foundation of it in the days and in the service of the Dutch at Chinsurah. Several members of this family also distinguished themselves in the service of the British Government. The lamented deceased was a Subordinate Judge and a Small Cause Court Judge, and greatly distinguished himself by his meritorious services, in consideration of which the Government conferred upon him the title of Rai Bahadur. A few years ago he retired from the public service. Gentle, affable, and obliging he was highly esteemed by those who knew him.

THE LAST number of the *Bengal Magazine* contains a biographical sketch of the late Babu Kissorychand Mitter. It is written by his nephew Babu Nagendralal Mitter. Although the writer is so nearly related to the subject of the memoir, his account is fair and just. He has taken a correct estimate of the worth and works of his distinguished uncle. Babu Kissorychand Mitter was born for distinction, and in any other country he would have taken a much more prominent place in society than he did here. His intellectual activity was wonderful. Were it not for the misfortune, which overtook him in 1859, when he was Police Magistrate of Calcutta, it would have been still greater. An able writer, a ready speaker, and a witty conversationist, he was a shining light in the circle in which he moved. We would advise the writer of the memoir to publish in a collected form his essays, reviews, lectures and speeches.

MR. DINSHAH ARDESHIR TALEYARKHAN is a Parsi gentleman of great intelligence and energy and at present employed as the chief of the municipal establishment at Baroda. He is a thoughtful writer, and has lately published a small book on the Bombay Riots of 1874. We regret that we have neither time nor space for a review of this book, but from the glance we have been able to give to it we find that our author has discussed the subject from every possible point of view. His examination of the causes of the riots and of the character of the executive and judicial proceedings in connection therewith is elaborate and exhaustive. We wish our author would in the sam ephilosophic spirit discuss the subject of theSurat trials. There were many points in those trials, which might be elucidated to the advantage of the public if a patient and philosophic publicist like Mr. Taleyarkhan would lend his analytical mind to the subject.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN has removed the anomaly, to which we drew attention the other day, that of allowing an Englishman to hold the office of Bengali Translator to Government, His Honor has appointed Babu Rajkissen Mookerjea to this office in succession to the late Mr. Robinson, on a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising to Rs. 700 after three years' approved service. The choice of His Honor has fallen upon a deserving gentleman. Babu Rajkissen Mookerjea is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, a Bengali author of high repute, a pleader of the High Court, and well up in modern Indian literature. We hope to see henceforth genuine Bengali in the pages of the *Bengali Government Gazette*.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a new work on Hindu medicine entitled Ayurveda Vijnana or Hindu system of medicine compiled and translated from Sanskrit treatises on medicine, surgery, chemistry, &c., with original texts, Vol. I. by Kaviraj Benodlal Sen. This is a tremendous and ambitious work, and the compiler has brought to bear upon it great intelligence, industry, research and judgment. The publication of this work ought to materially assist in the revival of the ancient system of Hindu medicine.

OUR GOVERNMENT is oftener compromised by its overzealous officers than by its own deliberate policy. Here is a case in point. Thakur Kalishunkur Sahay, Ranchi, made to Government a free gift of a house for the accommodation of a school, which was acknowledged in the following terms:

From H. L. Oliphant Esq., Deputy Commissioner Lohurdnggah.

To, Thakur Kali Shunkar Sahay, Ranchee, Dated Ranchee the 12 November 1875.

SIR.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th September last intimating that you have been pleased to place permanently at the disposal of the educational Department a house in the Village of Kundaparty with a view to the same being used as a school house for the accommodation of the Patshalla, which has been opened there, and to inform you in reply, that I have much pleasure in accepting your kind and liberal gift. I am much gratified to hear that you have been interesting yourself so much in the welfare of the Patshalla and that you are anxious to assist generally in promoting the cause of education and I trust your efforts will meet with success.

I have the honor to be Sir your most obedient servant Sd. H. L. Oliphant, Deputy Commissioner.

Would the reader believe it that not content with receiving the house as a free gift the district officer has now called upon the Thakur to keep it in repairs. The Thakur can of course bear the cost of repairs, but he is naturally indignant that a condition should be attached to his gift which he did not contemplate. This is the way official zeal outruns discretion and outrages decency.

THE FOLLOWING Proclamation was issued by the late King of Burmah before his death:

The most high and mighty monarch, who is the Sovereign of land and water, Master of the Tsad dau and other White Elephants, Possessor for Tsetkya Weapons, and the Convenor of the 5th Great Synod, His Majesty the King sends forth his royal mandate.

It was the custom among ancient Kings, for the purpose of promoting the cause of religion, and the prosperity of the kingdom, to appoint and nominate a prince of the true blood royal as heir-apparent to succeed to the throne to assist in these good works.

In like manner his present Majesty, who has strictly observed the laws which enjoin love and charity, and those laws which are binding of the sovereigns, who has founded and brought into existence the Great City now known as Radshabong, who has caused the convening of the 5th Great Synod over which he presided with festivities, who has also been the promoter of religion, of his own interest, those of his children and great grand children, and the interests of his subjects including the priesthood as well as laymen, now declares as follows.

My royal son, the Thee Baw Prince Tha-thiramaha-opamma raza, who has descended from the line of Kongbong direct, which descends from the Thagiwan race, which had its origin from King Uka-Mukha of the great Maha Thamada line, having finished his education and passed three successful examinations in the three Pitagats, thereby gaining much knowledge in matters both temporal and spiritual, rendering him in every way qualified, replete with wisdom, manly power and mental capacities to enable him to administer the kingdom as I have done, and as he is a son who is specially qualified, and as such expected to render aid in protecting the cause of religion, and in conducting the affairs of the Kingdom, he is appointed and nominated Heir-apparent to the throne with the usual surroundings of such a position such as troops, elephants, horses, &c., and the Ministers, keepers of the palace, private or inner Ministers of the palace, together with those who have the charge of elephants and horses, shall submit a list of what are the appurtenance of an heir-apparent to the throne.

Dated 9th waning moon Tau Tha Lin 1240 (19th September 1878).

The new King it is stated cherishes liberal sentiments and proposes to share his powers with his ministers. A Constitutional Government in Burmah is a sign of the times.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR Correspondent sends us the following letter anent the libel case against the *Indian Mirror*:

Krishnaghur, 17th October 1878.

After a vain attempt, on the part of leading gentlemen of this town, to bring about a compromise between Rai Jadu Nath Rai Bahadur and the *Indian Mirror*, the adjourned hearing of the case was resumed yeterday (16th.) The well-known Mr. Ghose of the Calcutta bar appeared for the prosecution. Babus Bhadro Nath Sucla B.L., Babu Beerashur Mitra M.A., head-master Collegiate School, and Rai Jadu Nath were then recalled and cross-examined by the defendants' pleader. Babu Jadu Nath stated in his deposition that immediately after the absconding of Banegopal, Mr. Buckland the then Commissioner of the Presidency division, came to Krishnaghur and in the course of his "conversation with him" "at the Raj-bari" expressed himself thus: "*We know how to keep to a man in Chandernagore for life*, and *how to allow a man to walk in the streets*." Babu Jadu Nath undestood this at the time as a hint on the part of *the Commissioner* to realize the money due from Banegopal. It would seem from the above startling revelations made by the Rai Bahadur which, as stated by the learned counsel for the prosecution, has been corroborated by a similar statement made by Mr. Stevens himself, in his depositions before the Nuddea Sessions Court at the trial of Banegopal, and from the indifferent attitude of the Magistrate as regards the arrest of Banegopal, although he was well aware of the whereabouts of the culprit, that both the Commissioner and theMagistrate were not over-anxious about the apprehension and trial of Banigopal.

Mr. Taylor, the new Magistrate of the district, was then examined for the defence. From his evidence it appeared that Mr. Stevens received certain anonymous as well authenticated letters giving definite hints as to the movements of Banee and yet why he was allowed to remain undetected for more than two years, is a mystery to us. The pleader for the defence tried to make the most of the fact that Mr. Stevens was once of a mind to prosecute the Rai Bahadur, for what

offence and on what reasonable grounds it yet remains to be known. If there is any body here who had a true respect for Mr. Stevens, it was the Rai Bahadur. He states that he was on "*most intimate terms of friendship with him,*" and yet he has now the mortification of knowing that his civilian friend ence tried secretly to injure him, without giving him the slightest hint about it for a day. His subserviency to his civilian friend was such that the Rai Bahadur's enemies might well exclaim that he well deserved it.

Since writing the above I attended the court to-day and its proceedings I now hasten to record for the *Hindoo Patriot*.

Yesterday, as I stated in my previous letter three witnesses for the prosecution were recalled and examined by the defence, besides Mr. Taylor, the new Magistrate. To-day, three more witnesses for the defence were examined. To-morrow the zenana ladies of Rai Jadu Nath Rai Bahadur and the other female witnesses will be examined not by commisson as proposed by the defendants' pleader, but by the Magistrate himself in the house of that gentleman. Day after to-morrow, the remaining witnesses will be examined. The defence to-day applied to the Court to bring Baneegopal from the Presidency Jail as one of its witnesses, and Monday has been fixed for this purpose. So the Krishnaghur people will have to see Baneegopal in irons, standing before a Court of Justice, to bear testimony to the fact whether he really received any assistance from the Rai Bahadur or whether he gave shelter to him. So far as the case has progressed to-day, it would appear that a constable who was formerly in the service of Baneegopal arrested him in the hope of getting the appointment of a constable. How he stood the brunt of cross-examination by Mr. Ghose would appear in full in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*.

As I am now prossed for time I cut short here by taking notice of one fact that came out in the evidence of Babu Pearylall Chatterjea, Inspector of Police and Moonshee Abdul Kureem, a Muktear, that they had heard, several times from sundry people rumours to the effect that it *was the intention of Mr. Stevens* to keep Baneegopal in secrecy.

THE Vernacular Press Act Amendment Bill has been passed into law. The *Indian Dnily News* is the only morning paper, which has had the enterprise to furnish a full report by telegraph. We give it below:

Simla, the 16th October, 15h. 20m.—In moving for further consideration of the Vernacular Press Bill Sir A. Arbuthnot adverted at some length to the working of the Act, during the seven months which have elapsed since it was passed and to the discussions which have taken place on it in England and India. He stated that the mere existence of the law had checked the evils against which it was aimed without actual enforcement of its provisions, and that seditious writing had ceased. He denied that the press had been silenced or that legitimate criticism of the measures of Government or its officers had been repressed. He instanced attacks made on the Press Act, on the license tax and on the Surat prosecutions, as proof that the Vernacular Press was by no means gagged. He refuted the allegation that the Secretary of State had practically condemned the policy of the act quoting from a despatch of June last, urging that an approval of the general policy of the measure was not incompatible with the disapproval of one particular and unimportant provision. He admitted that the Act had been condemned in many quarters by a large section of Anglo-Indian Press by three members of the Indian Council and by a large minority in the House of Commons, he admitted that the mode in which the Act was passed had been very generally disapproved and said that while Government considered this course necessary it should not be regarded as a precedent except under circumstances of grave political emergency. Passing to the policy of the measure Sir A. Arbuthnot expressed surprise at the allegation that the members of the Government of India were too young to distinguish between legitimate criticism and sedition. He denied that long service in India disqualified them from judging of the probable effect of seditious writings upon the minds of natives, and pointed out that there was great difference between the effect produced on the minds of officials attacked by Vernacular papers and by English papers. In English Society in India the Vernacular papers are practically unknown. The case is different with English papers. There is no reason to suppose that the Officials who advocated checks on the Vernacular Press were influenced by personal resentment or intolerance of criticism. Such a supposition might have been tenable if the Act had applied to English papers. It is a mistake to suppose that the circulation of Vernacular papers could be measured by the number of copies issued. Macaulay's views in 1835 are not necessarily inconsistent with the course taken in 1878. Macaulay clearly contemplated the possibility of circumstances arising which might necessitate interference with the Press. Sir A. Arbuthnot next adverted to the extraordinary description given by some speakers in the House of Commons of the actual character of the writings which led to the passing of the Act. Care had been taken not to quote the passages on which the Government of India had relied. He contrasted with the utterances in the House of Commons the description given of those writings by a Calcutta Newspaper not supposed to be friendly to Government and drew attention to the important distinction between attacks made on men and measures in the English and Vernacular papers the former attacking them on their individual merits as accidental blots upon our system, the latter treating them as types of foreign rule which ought to be got rid of. He referred to petitions urging the complete repeal or more radical alteration of the Act than that provided for in the Bill; it had been applied to repeal the section which deals with publications other than newspapers, and to allow an appeal to ordinary judicial courts. Government could not consent to either proposal contained in the section which applied to books, and would not check the progress of sound vernacular literature; the proposed appeal to courts was entirely inconsistent with the policy of the Bill. Sir Arbuthnot concluded by referring to speech of Lord Melbourne delivered in the same year as Sir Charles Metcalfe's Act was passed in which allusion was made to the difficulties in the administeration of the Indian Empire. Those difficulties had not diminished; the responsibilities of Goverdment had not decreased. It was with a profound sense of those difficulties and responsibilities and with a desire to promote the welfare of the people, that the Government passed the Act. They claimed to be judged by the results of the measure, and were sanguine that that judgment would not be unfavourable.

Mr. Thornton followed on the same side, and adverted to the extreme credulity of the native population; he examined and replied to the criticisms on the measure and urged that the Indian Legislature, in investing the Executive with powers for enforcing the Act to the exclusive jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of law, were not making over such powers to irresponsible despots, but to officers acting under strict control, and that the passing of the Act at a single sitting was justified under the circumstances, Judged by results the Act was a great success, for while there was no indication of abstinence from *bona fide* criticism there was marked improvement in the tone and style of the vernacular newspapers. He approved the omission of the censorship clauses on the ground that the censorship of the Vernacular Press in the Punjab, which had existed from 1857 to 1865 had an unduly repressive effect. In putting the motion, the Viceroy reminded the Council that neither the principle nor the expediency of the Vernacular Press Bill were now under discussion. The existence of the law had been eminently beneficial in its effects, and productive of marked improvement. The general tone and character of the vernacular journalism law whilst effectually restraining seditious and profligate publications, allowed the greatest and fullest expression of opinion or policy on the conduct of the executive personally. The Viceroy's object had been not to check and injure, but to promote the growth and improve the position of the Vernacular Press, which had received from Government not merely toleration but symyathy not merely good wishes but good offices. Our duty was to protect the community from the abuse of that freedom, while encouraging the cultivation of that freedom, which the law has denied to no honest journalist the press circulates facts as well as opinions thereon even if the facts were untrue, and the opinions were unsound. In India, the Government was the only source of authentic political information. In the arrangements organised for supplying the Press with information, there was no distinction admitted between one journal and another—no attempt to bias their opinions. A similar arrangement had been already commenced for placing the Vernacular Press on the same footing. He explained objects of the Bill and the circumstances in which it had its origin and concluded by saying that in its amended form the Bill left wholly unaltered the character and principle of the original Act

We reserve comments till the publication of the official report.

WE GIVE below the opinions of the Russian Press on the Affghan affairs, being translations from leading Russian papers, which have been kindly supplied to us:

"The *Moscow Gazette*, No. 204, dated 11th (23rd August) has an article on the subject of the recent movement of Russian troops in Central Asia, and the relations of Russia and England, respectively with the Amir of Affghanisthan. After giving a resume of the opinions, lately expressed by the English Press, the *Moscow Gazette* declares that the movement of Russian troops has not yet, so far as it is aware, been officially countermanded. The article concludes thus:

"We have much to do in Central Asia. It is incumbent upon us to strengthen our position there, whether such a proceeding is pleasing or displeasing to England. And seeing that we have become near neighbours of the Amir of Affghanisthan, there is nothing wrong in our cementing friendly relations with him.

"In any case this alarm on the part of the English, and this malice which they evince on the occasion of every step taken by Russian, ought to convince us of the advantage of standing on a firm footing in Central Asia. It is in the possibility of a diversion towards the frontier of India, combined with menacing her cruisers, that we should see our best diplomatic arm in the event of any dispute with England."

The Novoe Vremya No. 882 dated 13th (25th) August, declares it to be a well known fact that the movement of Russian troops in Central Asia has been countermanded. If however, the paper goes on to ask, the Amu-Darya has been recognized as the boundary which is to separate Russian and English influence, "why should Russia not maintain her troops on this boundary, and place it in a position of firm security?" An opinion is said to have been expressed by many papers to the effect that the near future will witness a military occupation of Affghanisthan by the English, in which case "the existence of Affghanisthan as an independent power may be considered to have terminated, while at the same time, a menace on the part of Russia directed against the English in India will lose its force."

The Russki Mir, No. 218, dated 12th (24th) August, has a letter from its correspondent at Vernoe, in which it is said that some Chinese or Shikhs, aided by some Dungans, had in July last, secretly formed a project for creating disturbances in Kulja, ousting the Russians therefrom, and establishing Chinese authority. The conspiracy, however, was revealed by one of those to whom it was communicated, and the necessary precautionary measures were adopted by the Russian authorities.

The letter concludes thus:

"In this way is Chinese policy seeking for every possible method again to procure dominion over the Ilian reign, which, from an economical point of view, possesses the very highest importance to China. The valley acts as a most wealthy granary for all the Western Provinces of China which border upon our dominions. The terrible famine in many governorships of Western China, and the destruction of the new sowing by locusts place the Chinese in a terrible position, extrication from which is only possible if we render assistance by providing them with corn."

A correspondent of the same paper (the Russki Mir), No. 220 dated the 14th (26th) August writes that the Kashgar Sarat, Mulla Turap Khoja, arrived at Fort Naryn from Kashgar on the 21st of May last. The Sart is said to have been sent in 1873 as Kashgar Envoy to St. Petersburg, and again in 1877 in a similar capacity to Tashkend. At the present time he describes himself as having fled for his life from Kashgar, where the Chinese are said to be guilty of much oppression and cruelty. He further represents himself as being the bearer of a petition addressed to the Russian Governor on behalf of the Sarat and Kirghiz of Kashgar who pray that "Russian troops may be sent to Kashgar, to occupy that town and also the other towns of the late Begship of Kashgar, in order to free them from the supremacy of the Chinese and the excessive exactions made by the latter from the inhabitants of corn, forage, cattle, and other articles necessary to the Chinese soldier."

The inhabitants of Kashgar are represented as expecting the arrival of Russian troops, and longing for aid from the Russian. Mulla Turap Khoja is also said to have addressed a letter to the Russian Governor of the Semirechya, in which after forcibly depicting the cruelty and oppression practised by the Chinese, he stated that those of the latter in Kashgar are convinced that the Russians will advance to that place. The number of Chinese in Kashgar is put at not more than 3,000 who are said to be making the necessary preparations for fight.

The Khoja's letter continues:—

"The people here hope that if an inconsiderable number of Russian troops should come to their aid, the entire population of Kashgar will pass, without a blow, under the rule of the Russians. If only a small detachment of Russian soldiers were to appear before the Chinese Sentries, the people would annihilate the Chinese. The entire Kashgar nation, young and old, is looking for this time."

Correspondence.

BHOWNUGGUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

SIR;—As a silent spectator I was wondering if no friend of Mr. Samaldass Parmandass, Assistant Dewan of the Thakore of Bhownuggur would have the boldness to come forward to defend him against the accusations hurled upon him by some correspondents of the *Indian Mirror* and the *Statesman*. Silence is sometimes very good, but silence in the present case was liable to be construed into an admission of guilt, and as the charges brought against Mr. Samaldass Parmandass are serious it is some relief to find that some one at last has come forward to tell the world that the Assistant Dewan of Bhownuggur is not after all such a monster as the correspondents of the *Indian Mirror* and the *Statesman* have painted him. As one perfectly unbiased, I have read with interest and attention a letter signed X. Y. Z. in the *Statesman* of the 14th Ultimo, headed "Bhownuggur administration." X. Y. Z. begins his letter by quoting Polybius—"Truth is nature's Deity, and will always be triumphant." This is a good beginning. But in the interest of that very truth to prove the divinity of which X. Y. Z. has quoted Polybius, I wish he had confined himself to facts and examined impartially every item of the accusations brought against Mr. Samaldass Permanandass by the correspondents of the *Indian Mirror* and the *Statesman*. The State of Bhownuggur might have been "eminently prosperous" under the Joint Administration of Mr. Percival and Mr. Govarishankar Udeshankar during the minority of the present Ruler Thakore Tukhtsingjee, as evidenced by Mr. Wedderburn in a recent issue of the *Nineteenth Century*, but does it necessarily follow that it is still so, simply because only a few months have elapsed since the joint administration ceased and the Thakore attained his majority? Could not the state of things change in the course of this short time? The ruin or prosperity of a State depends upon the administration of its Government. In the present case we find the administration changed. Was it an impossibility that with the change of administration the march of prosperity should receive a check, or the existing state of things should alter altogether? Did not "an eye-witness" in the *Indian Mirror* admit that during the joint administration of Mr. Percival and Mr. Govarishankar, the State was actually prosperous? To argue that because Bhownuggur was "eminently prosperous" six months ago it must be so ever afterwards, is surely preferring a very weak argument. Sir, from all that appeared in the papers it is evident that all is not well in Bhownuggur. That there is discontent in that principality, is clear from the great agitation made in the columns of newspapers. In my humble opinion, it is very much desirable that the Government of India should direct an investigation into the state of things in Bhownuggur. Some of your contemporaries have already urged upon the Government to institute an enquiry at once, and I trust you as an honest and impartial journalist will also do the same, now that you seem to have begun to take interest in the affairs of Bhownuggur. The prosperity of Native States is what is nearest to every native heart, and when that prosperity is endangered, it is meet that we should unitedly raise our voice for its preservation.

COSMOPOLITAN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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ERRATUM.

Read Rai Shamlal Mitter Gya for Rs. 16-8. Rs. 26 8 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 16, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. C. Price Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his settlement duties at Midnapore.

Mr. L. B. B. King, District and Sessions Judge, is posted to Dinagepore.

Mr. L. C. Abbott is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in Patna, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his acting appointment as Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. L. C. Abbott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for one and a half months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Moonshee Mahomed Gowsee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Barh, Patna, *vice* Babeo Bepin Behary Pramanick, deputed to license-tax duty.

Baboo Jugul Kishore Lall was employed as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Chumparun from 1st June to 3rd August last, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ishree Persad to the License Tax Department.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., has been allowed ten months' extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

POLICE.—The following promotions in the grade of Inspectors of Police are sanctioned :—

From the Second to the First Grade.

Baboo Suroop Chunder Das of Rungpore, *vice* Baboo Rakhal Das Bose, deceased.

From the Third to the Second Grade.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose of Moorshedabad, *vice* Baboo Suroop Chunder Das.

Baboo Nobo Kristo Ghose, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

EDUCATION.—Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M.A., is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 28th September 1878, and is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. F. B. de M. Gibbons, B. A., is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the 28th September 1878, and is appointed to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of that place, *vice* Mr. F. E. Pargiter.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Probode Chundra Bose, Supernumerary at Midnapore, is appointed to be Deputy Superindendent of vaccination in the Metropolitan Circle, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Prosunno Commar Dey is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination in the Ranchee Circle, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Raj Kristo Ghosal is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th March 1878.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Hur Koomar Dass, L.L., Officiating Moonsif of Sundeep, in the district of Noakholly is appointed to be a Moonsif of the Fourth Grade and is posted to Tumlook, in the District of Midnapore. Baboo Hur Koomar Dass will continue to act at Sundeep until further orders.

Advertisements.

VLUABLE LAW BOOKS.

Bengal Law Reports 15 Volumes, a fine set, Rs. 250.
Weekly Reporter, Vols. 14-17, 23 at Rs. 14 each.
Bengal Law Reports Full Bench Ruling part II Rs. 8.
Colebrooke's reports of Summary Cases 1849-52 Rs. 5.
Penal Code Re. 1.
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Colebrooke's Mitacshara &c, Rs. 6.
Morley's Digest of Reported cases in Indian Courts, 3 Vols. new copy Rs. 50.
Maine's Ancient Law Rs. 3.
Williams Executors and Administrators Rs. 6.
Smith's Mercantile Law Rs. 5.
All communications may be directed to No. 15 Bosepara Lane Banghazar, Calcutta.

JUST ARRIVED

From MESSRS. H. TURNEY & Co.'s Homœo. Chemists, LONDON.

Per "*S. S. Mirzapore.*" And from E. Gould & Son, per "*S. S. Thibet.*"

Homœopathic Medicines, Books, English and Bengali Phials, corks, Lactometers, Clinical Thermometers and other requisites.

To be had at DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

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☞ *Illustrated Price list free on application ; postage ½ anna.*

Terms Easy. Cash.

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Homœo. Practitioner.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA ON APPLICATION.

THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND DARJEELING.

The following are the rates per maund charged on the Railways for the different classes of goods between Sealdah or Chitpore and Siliguri.

If consignments are sent from Armenian Ghat, the Port Trust Tramway charge is 4·84 pies per maund extra.

CLASS.	E. B. RAILWAY. From Sealdah or Chitpore to Damookdea.	E. B. RAILWAY. Unloading or loading at Damookdea.	N. B. RAILWAY. Including Ferry and loading.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1st ...	0 3 2	0 0 2	0 6 5	0 9 9	If over 100 maunds.
2nd ...	0 6 5	0 0 2	0 12 5	1 3 0	
3rd ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 4	1 12 1	
Tea ...	0 6 6	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 8 8	If under 200 mds.
Do. ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 11 9	

In addition to the above, the E. B. Railway Company's terminal charge is 8 annas for every consignment under 32 maunds, and 3 pies per maund for each consignment over 32 maunds.

The following articles come under the classes named.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Food-grain.	Cotton or woollen piece goods.	Wines & Spirits bottled.
Tea Lead.	Tobacco.	Furniture (polished or carved damageable.)
Iron.	Beer.	Cigars (not country.)
	Baggage.	

The present advertised charge by the Carrying Companies is Rs. 1-13-0 per maund from Siliguri to Darjeeling.

For further particulars see published classification of goods.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R. E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, N. B. S. Railway.
Darjeeling, 24th September 1878.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the City Commercial Agency is removed to No. 39, Brindabun Bysak's Lane, Gurranhatta, Calcutta.

KURRAL CHUNDER CHATTERJIE,
No. 39, Brindabun Bysak's Lane, Gurranhatta,
Calcutta.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co. 's
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

WANTED for six months only the services of a practical Surveyor and Leveller; Salary Rs. 75 per month including travelling allowance. Candidates to submit their applications to the undersigned with copies of testimonials on or before the 26th of October 1878.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE.
Vice-Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Hazareebaugh.
Hazareebaugh 12th October, 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st November 1878 and until further notice Trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Up Trains.

Mail	Dep.	Saraghaut.	7.	30	p. m.	
	arr.	Siliguri.	9.	3	a. m.	
Mixed	Dep.	Saraghaut.	6.	20	a. m.	
	arr.	Julpaiguri.	9.	42	p. m.	where it terminates.

Down Trains.

Mail	Dep.	Siliguri.	8	20	p. m.	
	arr.	Saraghaut.	9	53	a. m.	
Mixed	Dep.	Julpaiguri.	6	0	a. m.	its starting station.
	arr.	Sara	9	34	p. m.	

The up mail runs in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Calcutta 1 p. m. and the Down mail with the Eastern Bengal Railway Train arriving at Calcutta 4 p. m.

The up mixed train runs in connection with the Eastern Bangal Railway Train leaving Calcutta at 9-30 p. m. but the Down mixed does not run in connection with any Eastern Bengal Railway Train and through passengers travelling by it will have to halt at Sara until next morning.—

For further particulars see time Table now being issued.—

By order.
(Sd) G. M. DRURY.
Traffic Superintendent.

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BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
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BATHGATE & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

The following Photographic, Chemicals and Appliances are now to hand :—

HARDWICK'S COLLODION.
Thomas's Collodion.
For Iron development.
Mawson's Collodion and Iodizer.
Price, pints, Rs. 8 cash ; Rs. 10 credit.
„ ½-pints, „ 4 „ „ 5 „
Thomas's Albumenized Paper.
Price, per quire, Rs. 7-8 cash ; Rs. 9 credit.
Thomas's India Rubber solution,
For mounting Photographs, &c.
Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas's Negative varnish.
Price, Rs. 2 and 4 per bottle.
Rouch's Negative varnish'
Price, Re. 1-4 & 3-8 per bottle.
Glass Funnels.
All sizes, from 12 annas upwards.
Glass Dropping Bottles, Rs. 1-8 each.
Glass Measures.

Size ...	1 dram	1 oz	2 oz	4 oz	6 oz.
Price, Rs. ...	1-4	1-4	1-8	2-0	2-8

Size ...	8 oz.	12 oz.	20 oz.	40 oz.
Price, Rs. ...	3-0	3-12	5-0	10-0

Glass Pestles and Mortars (of sizes).
Glass Rods, Tubing, &c.
Round French Filtering Paper.

Sizes ...	No. 15,	19,	25,	33,	40.
Price per 100 ...	Rs. 1	1-4	1-8	1-12	2

Scales and weights.

In Oak Boxes	1 s.	3	8
In Mahogany Boxes Glass Pans ...		6	8
Standard Scales ...		30	0
Chemical Scales ...		60	0 & upwards.

Syke's Hydrometer, from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 100.
Microscopes, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 250.
Berlin Porcelain Crucibles, As. 8 to Rs. 2.
Platinum Crucibles, Rs. 48 per ounce,
Beakers, per, set of 3 Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 5.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 51, Park Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

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R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyal, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
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Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2, packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs.—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Baudora, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress F. de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS. Subordinate Judge, Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully.
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

New Civil Procedure Code.
Per Copy Rs. 5, Postage & Packing Re. 1,
DARLINGTON & CO., or from
MURRAY & CO., 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

জান ডিকিন্সন কোং।

ছাপার কাগজ প্রস্তুতকারক।

লণ্ডন নগরীস্থ, ওল্ডরেলী নামক পল্লির ৬৫নং ভবন সিংহ চিহ্নিত ছাপাইবার প্রসিদ্ধ বিলিতি কাগজ ষ্টেসনরস হাল নামক বিলাতস্থ সরকারি আপিসে রেজষ্টরি করা হইয়াছে।

নিম্নলিখিত রকমের কাগজ প্রাপ্তব্য।

চর্ম্মরঙ্গের টিকিটওয়ালা	সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট
লাল টিকিটওয়ালা	অনেক উৎকৃষ্ট
কৃষ্ণবর্ণ টিকিটওয়ালা	নূতন প্রকার
নীল টিকিটওয়ালা	কতক নরম
সবুজ টিকিটওয়ালা	লিখিবার ফুলস্ক্যাপ

NOTICE.

Wanted a District Engineer for the District Road Cess Committee, Julpigoori, on a Salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, rising by biennial increment of 25 to 300 with travelling allowance of 3 per diem for every 24 hours, during which, the District Engineer is absent, from the head quarters, at a greater distance, than 5 miles from the station on duty, the applicants to have the qualifications of an Assistant Engineer of the P. W. D. Applications will be received by the Chairman, till the 31st proximo, to be accompanied with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

A security of Rs. 1000 only is required.

Sd. E. G. LILLINGSTON,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

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